4th Edition

WRIGHT'S Protects from FEVERS, MEASLES, SMALL-POX, &c.
Promotes the Healthy Action of THE SKIN. **COAL** A Luxury for THE BATH. Invaluable for THE NURSERY.
"The only true antiseptic soap." —British Medical Journal. "Most effective in skin diseases." —Lancet. **TAR** Refuse other Tar Soaps.
Tablets, 6d. and 1s. Sold Everywhere.
RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY. **SOAP.**

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE

No. 8903.—Vol. LVII. *WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4, 1893.* *Price One Penny.*

THE
Law Guarantee
AND
Trust Society,
LIMITED.
Capital—Subscribed, £1,000,000; Paid-up, £100,000.
Trustees:
The Right Hon. LORD JUSTICE KAY.
The Hon. BARON POLLOCK.
The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAY.
The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GRANTHAM.
FIDELITY GUARANTEES.
MORTGAGE AND DEBENTURE INSURANCE.
GUARANTEES AGAINST DEFECT IN TITLE
TRUSTEESHIPS FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS, &c.
Head Office: 49, Chancery-lane, London, W.C

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Sir Augustus Harris.

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, A LIFE OF PLEASURE. By Henry Pettitt and Sir Augustus Harris. (The greatest success Drury Lane has ever known.)

Mrs. Bernard Beere, Miss Lily Hanbury (by permission of H. Beerbohm Tree, Esq.), Miss Laura Linden, Miss Le Thiere, Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. Arthur Dacre, Mr. Frank H. Fenton, Mr. William Elton, Mr. Stephen Caffrey, Mr. Clarence Holt, Mr. J. A. Cave, Mr. Robert Soutar, and Mr. Harry Nicholls.

MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT and EVERY SATURDAY, at 1.30. Doors open 1 o'clock. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Mr. Tree, Sole Lessee and Manager.

TO-NIGHT at 8.15, a new play in 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones, called
THE TEMPTER.

Mr. Tree; Messrs. Fred. Terry, F. Everill, Fuller Mellish, G. W. Anson, Charles Allan, Holman Clark, Revelle, Baidie, Wyatt, Paton, Cowis, &c.; Mrs. Tree, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Mrs. E. H. Brooke, and Miss Julia Neilson. Scenery by Messrs. W. T. Hemsley, J. Harker, and W. Hann. Music by Mr. Edward German.

MATINEE of THE TEMPTER, EVERY SATURDAY, until further notice, at 2.

Seats may now be booked two months in advance at the Box-office (Mr. Leverton) from 10 till 5; also by letter or telegram.—HAYMARKET THEATRE.

CRITERION THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.50, Lecocq's celebrated Comic Opera,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
(Last Ten Nights).

Mesdames Juliette Nesville, Amy Augarde, H. Crofton, M. A. Victor, Ellis Jeffreys, F. Frances, B. Vere; Messrs. Courtice Pounds, W. Blakeley, S. Valentine, W. Dale, C. Davenport, S. Hemsley, G. Humphery. At 8.15, POOR MIGNONETTE. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.

TO-NIGHT, at 8, A WOMAN'S REVENGE, by Henry Pettitt. Messrs. Charles Warner, Charles Cartwright, Herbert Flemming, Rudge Harding, John Carter, and Arthur Williams, Mesdames Mary Rorke, Alma Stanley, Florence L. Forster, Agnes Thomas. Box-office 10 to 5. Doors open 7.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, George Edwardes.

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8, Audran's charming Comic Opera,
LA MASCOTTE,
with the following powerful cast:—

Miss Phyllis Broughton, Miss Katie Seymour, and Miss Florence St. John; Mr. Wallace Brownlow, Mr. Charles Conyers, Mr. George Mudie, and Mr. Robert Pateman.

Box-Office open 10 to 6 daily. Doors open 7.45. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, October 7.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Lessee, W. S. Penley.
CHARLEY'S AUNT,
By Brandon Thomas.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 9.
Preceded, at 8, by JOHN THURGOOD, FARMER.

MATINEE of CHARLEY'S AUNT EVERY SATURDAY, at 3. Doors open 2.30. Box-office open 10 to 5.

COMEDY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. Comyns Carr.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, a new and original play, in four Acts, by Sydney Grundy, entitled
SOWING THE WIND.

Mr. Brandon Thomas, Mr. Cyril Maude, Mr. Sydney Brough, Mr. Edmund Maurice, Mr. Ian Robertson, Mr. Will Dennis, Mr. Chandler, Mr. J. Byron; Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Annie Hughes, Mrs. Campbell Bradley, and Miss Winifred Emery.

Doors open 7.45. Box-office (Mr. Scarisbrick) open 10 to 5. Seats also booked by letter or telegram. MATINEE SATURDAY, October 14, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.—COMEDY.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

Manager, F. J. Harris.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MOROCCO BOUND (169th time). John L. Shine, Charles Danby, Templar Saxe, Lilian Redfern, and Letty Lind. At 7.45, REX HARLEY, the inimitable mimic of popular actors. Box-office 10 to 10. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Proprietor, Mr. John Lancaster.

DALY'S THEATRE, LEICESTER SQUARE.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, Augustin Daly's Company, in
THE FORESTERS.
By Alfred Lord Tennyson, music by Sir Arthur Sullivan.
Miss ADA REHAN as MAID MARIAN,

Arthur Bourchier as Robin Hood, and Herbert Gresham, George Clarke, Lloyd Daubigny, Catherine Lewis, &c.

FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, October 7, at 2. Box-office daily, 9 to 5. Seats also at all Libraries and by telegraph and telephone. Doors open 7.40.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.

Open 7.30. At 8.40, the Grand Ballet FIDELIA. At 10.30, CHICAGO. Grais's Marvellous Baboon and Donkey (first appearance in England), Thora, The Three Castles, R. H. Douglass, The Poluskis, Amy Lyster, The TILLEY SISTERS, &c., &c.

EMPIRE.

TO-NIGHT, Two Grand Ballets. KATRINA, at 8, and the Up-to-Date Ballet, THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME, at 10, invented by Mr. George Edwardes, the whole arranged by Mdme Katti Lanner, the music specially composed, and incidental music arranged by Monsieur Leopold Wenzel. The following artistes are engaged to support these two grand spectacles:—Mdlle. Heva Sarcy, Signorina Savigny, Miss Katie Seymour, Mr. John Ridley, Mr. W. Bishop, Signor Vincenti, and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Costumes by Wilhelm, executed by Miss Fisher, Madame Auguste et Cie., and Mr. M. Angel. Scenery by Messrs. Ryan, Telbin, and Henry Emden. Varieties at 7.45; Armand Ary, Cinquevalli Marie Lloyd, Charles Morritt, C. Tilbury, Ardel and Donaldson, R. G. Knowles, Brothers Webb, &c., &c. Doors open, 7.30.

THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.

At no place in the world can so many sights be seen as at the Royal Aquarium. The Aquarium Area a Tobacco Growth and Manufacture. See the Wonderful Performing Dogs. The Fakir Priest. The Great Dive Through the Roof. See the Champion Divers of the World. Great Russian Waxworks and Tortures. Free Varieties, 12 noon. Special (free) Grand Varieties, 2 and 7. Enoch's Tank Performances. Performing animals. Les Bengalis. The Four-Legged Dance, Strong Men of France, Ballet Quartette, &c., &c., &c. All free. Concert (free), 5.50. See (Theatre) 4 and 9, the Boxing Kangaroo, &c., &c. Grand Swimming Entertainments, 5 and 10. Free Billiard Promenade, Peall v. Taylor (Thurston's table), Talking and Laughing Seal. The Human Phenomenon eating candles, coal, coke, &c.

SHOWING IT UP.

The weariness long drawn out of the late abortive session, and the announcement that the House of Commons is to reassemble in November, have had one merciful compensation. There has been no autumn campaign. The holiday for our law-makers is short, but at any rate it is complete. For a month or so the jaded member of Parliament has been allowed to forget the existence of constituents, of platforms and of pledges, of awkward speeches to be explained away, of inconsistent votes to be defended, of everything except the delighted sense of escape from an intolerable servitude which was less profitable than the treadmill. There was, indeed, one exception to the unbroken truce. Mr. Gladstone took his holidays earlier than any one else—and no one would dream of blaming him for it—and so he felt ready to begin again at a time when followers and opponents were snatching the first breath of liberty. He went to Edinburgh practically to unsay in a famous Hall everything which he had said in a famous speech delivered on the same spot eight years before. The recantation was a dismal failure. It was meant to be a counterblast to the rejection of the Home Rule Bill by the House of Lords, and it was looked forward to by his despairing followers as the signal for a great national agitation all along the line. Never were expectations more ludicrously disappointed; never was a more feeble curse uttered; never was the country more deaf to the charms of a powerful agitator. The speech answered itself. But in politics there are conventions. When a great political leader makes a long if not a great speech, politeness, if nothing else, requires it should be answered by some statesman of corresponding rank. Mr. Goschen, therefore, was deputed to reply to Mr. Gladstone. A more appropriate choice could not have been made. It was in Edinburgh that the late Chancellor of the Exchequer won a signal victory in 1885 by the support he gave to Mr. Gladstone's appeal to the electors to grant him a majority independent of the Irish vote. The Liberal party that could not be trusted if exposed to the temptation of bidding for the Irish vote, failed to escape that temptation. The bulk of the Liberal party—by which term it is now clear Mr. Gladstone meant himself—succumbed to the temptation without the faintest resistance. Mr. Goschen and all that was best and most representative among Mr. Gladstone's lieutenants, declined to yield, and he shared the fate of some of his colleagues, and lost his seat. But time brings its revenges, and Mr. Goschen had the satisfaction last night of pointing to unmistakable signs that even Scotland is falling away from Mr. Gladstone.

To answer Mr. Gladstone was in one respect a difficult task. For in part it was a work of supererogation, seeing that the Prime Minister had answered himself, and in part it was impossible to deal with some aspects of that speech and yet maintain the respect due to Mr. Gladstone's age, station, and reputation. But Mr. Goschen, with his usual adroitness, steered clear of his difficulties. He managed to observe a dutiful respect for Mr. Gladstone, while at the same time he ruthlessly exposed the blundering logic, the distorted history, the characteristic crookedness of that lame attempt to stir up agitation. We need not deal with Mr. Goschen's references to the House of Lords. As he pointed out, Mr. Gladstone's warnings, if they meant anything, meant that the House of Lords might maintain a splendid position, and continue to meet in a gilded chamber, if they would consent to be magnificent dummies. They might be millionaires on condition that they never spent a farthing. The absurdity of having a make-believe Second Chamber hardly demanded the serious examination with which Mr. Goschen honoured it.

The most effective portion of Mr. Goschen's retort was his examination of the charge of undue discussion of the Bill in the House of Commons. It is a common Radical fallacy—on which it is fair to admit they never act when in Opposition—to say that if you object to a Bill in principle you ought not to spend time over the discussion of its details. To this the reply is simple. We know, say the Unionists, that the Home Rule Bill is bad in principle and unworkable in practice, and it is our duty, having demonstrated the viciousness of the theory of the scheme, to go through it clause by clause and line by line, and show the electors the absolute impracticability of it in operation. That is what the Opposition has done. "We showed up," said Mr. Goschen, "the impossibility of "the Bill. We showed up its unjust finance. We showed "up the absurdity of a Lord Lieutenant who would have to "act in three capacities. We showed the unjust distri"bution of power. We showed how a Second Chamber "was gerrymandered. We showed how the Bill was "inconsistent with Imperial safety. We showed how "they had scarcely even considered the position of the "military forces in Ireland." These, according to Mr. Gladstone, are particulars about which the country is not entitled to know, and does not care to know anything. It is all in keeping with Mr. Gladstone's convenient doctrine that when he controls the Lower House, the Upper Chamber is superfluous, and that when he has a majority behind him an Opposition is an unnecessary and even a dangerous element in the Constitution. But Englishmen have not grown reactionary enough to admit the principle that *L'état c'est*—Mr. Gladstone. For the rest, if Mr. Goschen be charged with flogging a dead horse, his justification is that the Gladstonian press will persist in circulating the fiction that it is only Death's twin-brother that has robbed Mr. Gladstone's miserable measure of even the semblance of life. If they will continue crying, "O Baal, hear us," Elijah is entitled to mock them.

THE BLOOD-TAX IN GERMANY.—I.

By F. N. Maude, Captain (late R.E.)

Next to the efficiency of the French fleet there is probably no European question which it concerns Englishmen to understand more vital than the working of the German system of universal liability to military service, which it is the custom of Socialists, Radicals, and peace-at-any-price fanatics to stigmatize as the "blood-tax."

One word first as to the incidence of this blood-tax on the nation. Since 1815 nearly 10,000,000 Germans have passed through the ranks, and of this number some 40,000 have been killed in action or died of their wounds. To this number must be added 30,000 more died of disease in the field; but from this must be deducted the number who would normally have died during the same period—at least 10,000; and, finally, we ought to set off the diminution in the annual death rate permanently caused by the higher average of sanitary surroundings in the army itself, and the reduced liability to disease in the healthier frames turned out by the service.

This is, of course, only an approximation, for it is impossible to compare directly the death-rate of those who have served with those who have not, for the former are relatively picked lives, and it is equally impossible to draw a direct comparison with the average death-rate of the whole population, as then we should be bringing in the infant mortality, which would upset the whole calculation; but applying the figures above given to the whole number of men trained as soldiers, it is evident that whereas 2,000,000 have up to date died in their beds, 3,000,000 would have so died but for their liability to the "blood-tax," and deducting 60,000 deaths caused by bullets or disease in the field, we have a balance of 940,000 now alive, and owing their continuous existence to the very "blood tax" that philanthropists would have us believe to be an anachronism and an outrage on the Christian nineteenth century.

Now 940,000 men, even if, allowing for old age, their average capacity for work is no better than that of the young untrained and unskilled recruit, will obviously produce more work than the 480,000 who make up the average peace strength of the army; and by applying Sir John Lubbock's method of calculating the average wealth-producing power of the individual we can obtain a fair approximation to the actual gain of national wealth per annum; but since the working capacity of the average trained soldier in Germany is very much above that of the untrained hand, though how much it is impossible precisely to fix, the gain is still greater than it would appear to be from the figures above given.

But leaving this somewhat speculative domain on one side, let us endeavour to compare the average cost of life by which security against invasion has been won, with the sacrifices cheerfully borne in England for

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

The weather during the past week has been of a character to remind us that winter is approaching, and that earlier than usual. The rainfall has been moderate, especially in the north, and more would not come amiss. Turnips need it, and ploughing would proceed more expeditiously, although it might hinder or at least make potato-lifting a more disagreeable job. The wheat this year will be the pick on this market of the world's samples. The average price of wheat last week, as returned by the Board of Agriculture, was 27*s.* 6*d.* per quarter of 480 lb., as against 26*s.* 9*d.* the previous week.

The prospects of the corn and flour trade as given in the *Miller's* October review, published on Monday evening last, are looked upon by those in that business as the most important pronouncement of the year, especially after the facts and figures published a year ago. It is a very long and elaborate statement, from which we gather the following figures and information. Europe is divided into four wheat-growing districts—namely, North-West Europe, Mediterranean Europe, Central Europe, and Russia—and with America and Australia we are furnished with the balance of the bread of the world.

1. North-West Europe:—

	Yield.	Requirements.
The United Kingdom	6,387,420 qrs.	27,000,000 qrs.
Belgium	2,250,000 ,,	6,225,000 ,,
Holland	500,000 ,,	
France (two-thirds)	23,000,000 ,,	28,750,000 ,,
Total	32,137,420 ,,	61,975,000 ,,

Or a net import requirement of 29,837,580 quarters.

2. Mediterranean Europe:—

	Yield.	Requirements.
France (one-third)	11,500,000 qrs.	14,250,000 qrs.
Spain and Portugal	15,000,000 ,,	16,280,000 ,,
Italy and Sicily	14,750,000 ,,	19,500,000 ,,
Turkey and Principalities	15,000,000 ,,	12,750,000 ,,
Greece	500,000 ,,	1,365,100 ,,
Total	56,750,000 ,,	64,145,100 ,,

Net import requirement, 7,395,100 quarters.

3. Central Europe:—

	Yield.	Requirements.
The German Empire	12,219,850 qrs.	15,750,000 qrs.
Switzerland	1,000,000 ,,	2,250,000 ,,
Austria-Hungary	22,000,000 ,,	20,600,000 ,,
Roumania	5,500,000 ,,	2,950,000 ,,
Denmark	500,000 ,,	700,000 ,,
Total	41,219,850 ,,	42,250,000 ,,

The year before last Central Europe was an importing region, and last year she had a balance for exportation of nearly 3,000,000 quarters, while this year the requirements are 1,030,150 quarters.

4. Russia, which is the fortunate region, as the United States were in 1891-2 and the European North-West in 1887, has a surplus of 22,200,000 quarters:—

	Yield.	Requirements.
The Russian Empire	50,950,000	28,750,000

5. Asia has been more fortunate this year as regards wheat production than last, and the total production is given as:—

	Yield.	Requirements.
Asia Minor	6,750,000 qrs.	5,000,000 qrs.
Syria	2,500,000 ,,	2,000,000 ,,
Persia	2,750,000 ,,	2,250,000 ,,
India	33,000,000 ,,	26,000,000 ,,
S.E. Asia	6,000,000 ,,	6,750,000 ,,
Total	51,000,000 ,,	42,000,000 ,,

Surplus yield 9,000,000 quarters.

6. America:—

	Yield.	Requirements.
Canada and Manitoba	4,250,000 qrs.	3,200,000 qrs.
United States	52,089,550 ,,	42,500,000 ,,
Mexico	1,500,000 ,,	2,300,000 ,,
West Indies	45,000 ,,	1,000,000 ,,
Central America	45,000 ,,	1,000,000 ,,
Brazil	50,000 ,,	500,000 ,,
Chili	2,600,000 ,,	2,000,000 ,,
Argentina	5,000,000 ,,	2,750,000 ,,
Peru	25,000 ,,	250,000 ,,
Total	65,604,550 ,,	55,500,000 ,,

Surplus yield, 10,104,550 quarters.

7. Australasia.—The yield of wheat in Australasia is peculiarly difficult to estimate at a period when the wheat crop in that region is only beginning to ear. In New Zealand, indeed, it is not even so far forward. Australia is, therefore, provisionally credited with an export surplus of 1,000,000 qrs. of wheat and New Zealand with 400,000 qrs. China is a country not included in any of the above estimates, but she imports a little under a million quarters of wheat annually, chiefly from the United States.

It is obvious from the above prices that the quantity of wheat grown and the requirements for the coming year are nearly balanced, and that the importing countries are principally European.

The Board of Agriculture have issued this week to agriculturists a leaflet on the subject of acorn poisoning. On account of the unusual abundance of the crop of acorns this season, it is considered desirable to warn stock-owners who are accustomed to turn cattle into parks, on to commons, or other places where acorns are plentiful, that there is considerable risk of injurious effects arising from the consumption of large quantities of acorns. Acorn poisoning is quite distinct from indigestion due to eating an excessive quantity of acorns. The true acorn disease is distinguished by progressive wasting, entire loss of appetite, sore places inside the mouth, discharges from the nostrils and eyes, which latter are always sunken, giving the animal a peculiar haggard expression, and other symptoms. No fever is present from first to last, but, on the contrary, the temperature is commonly below the normal standard. The morbid changes are such as are seen when an irritant poison has been given.

In many districts, notably in Middlesex, Kent, Hertfordshire, Warwickshire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Devonshire, the New Forest, Sussex, Suffolk, Surrey, Norfolk, and Derbyshire, extensive outbreaks of the disease occurred in the years 1868, 1870, and 1884. Young cattle up to two years old suffered most severely. Milch cows and cattle over three years old were seldom affected. Sheep and pigs appear to be unsusceptible to the poisonous action of the seeds, and only two or three cases of the disease were reported in these animals, while entire herds of young cattle were attacked, and a large proportion of them succumbed.

services to the community of far less importance. Let us take the butcher's bill of our railway system. Assuming the proportions as fairly uniform for the past twenty years, then from 1871 to 1891 the blood-tax exacted by the Moloch of railways from his servants has been double that demanded by the military Moloch from 1870 to 1893 inclusive.

The above rates, however, are only the current expenses of railways, so to speak, and, rightly speaking, the cost of human life at which the railways were built should be taken into account; but for this all data are wanting. Still, within my own knowledge, in many cases isolated tunnel works have frequently demanded a percentage of life higher than would suffice to win a big battle, and aggregating all together the total must be very high indeed. If we cross the ocean to America and to countries where the climate has to be fought, as in India, it becomes positively appalling. Thus, out of fifty-seven Royal Engineer officers engaged on the Hurnai Railway, three died, twenty-two were invalided home, and of those who were able to stick to their work to the end almost all bore away weakened constitutions which will tell against them all their lives, and far more seriously than the consequences of an average bullet wound usually does. As for the natives who died up there, no record could be kept; but they dropped under cholera, fever, and hardship generally like rotten flies.

Even if we take the money cost of our railways as compared with the German army, the former would seem to have the worst of it. From 1835 to 1891, inclusive, one thousand millions sterling, in round numbers, has been sunk in railway construction. In the same period the Germany army has cost no more than 800 millions, exclusive of the cost of the war, a million per week for 30 weeks, which is more than balanced by the French war indemnity of 200 millions.

The average dividend paid by the railways of England is fractionally under 4 per cent., and if my estimate above given of the increase in population directly due to military service is correct, and I believe it to be below the mark, then the money earned by the average excess of men whose lives have been prolonged over the average with the colours—namely, 300,000, and taking the average wealth-producing power at 5*s.* a day only, would be £22,500,000 per annum, say 3.5 per cent. on the £800,000,000. This is about the exact sum required to maintain the army yearly, and it is also the minimum profit, for over and above the men whose lives are directly prolonged must be taken the improvement in physique of the children due to healthier and older fathers, and the indirect saving of life resulting from the cleanlier habits of life—both hygienic and moral—brought back by the ex-soldiers to civilian life.

The balance, therefore, should be struck as follows: In order to supply the conveniences of life resulting from rapid locomotion and to return 4 per cent. per annum to the shareholders, Great Britain cheerfully submits to an annual drain of human life from among its railway population (traffic, locomotive, and permanent way departments only) double as great as has sufficed for the same period to protect Germany from the horrors of invasion, to earn 3.5 per cent. on the money sunk by the increase of labour power, 170 millions as war indemnity, and an enormous sum, beyond any powers of calculation, due to the increase of security to life and property in the threatened districts. In England we are so little acquainted with what the horrors of invasion really are that we may be inclined to under estimate the gain under this head, as the Prussians did before Jena, and to think with them, that since there must be a government of some sort, it is immaterial what coloured coats the ultimate guardians of public order wear; but the sequel of Jena is now too deeply burnt into the memories of educated Germans for them to fall into the same error again, as the recent voting for the Army Bill showed.

Why the bill encountered the opposition it actually did is another question, and must form the subject of a separate article.

ORANGES IN LONDON.

INTERVIEW WITH A LEADING IMPORTER.

ANXIOUS to learn the truth about oranges, a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* hied him to the region immediately contiguous to the Monument affected by orange importers, and soon found himself in familiar converse with a member of one of the biggest importing firms—a gentleman who has been busy with oranges and nothing else for thirty years past :—

"Well," said I, after a few words of self-introduction, "we are eating more oranges than ever, I suppose?"—"Yes," said the importer, "people are getting to know that fruit is good for them, and we offer them more varieties. Folk despised oranges as compared with other food in the old days."

"Have you any figures bearing on the growth of the demand?"—"For London, and for Valencia and Denia oranges, yes," he replied; and taking up a paper from the table he read out as follows:—1889-90, 692,236 cases; 1890-91, 531,825 cases; 1891-92, 822,135 cases. "That, however," he went on, "is only the importation into London. They do pretty much the same amount of trade in Liverpool."

"I hear we are going to get these Spanish oranges viâ Dieppe across France?"—"That won't work," said the importer briskly: "it raises the freight on a case, which may fetch half a guinea, from eighteenpence to three-and-sixpence."

"The Valencia oranges predominate in the trade then?"—"Yes; they have increased gradually in quantity during the last twenty-five years, most of all since St. Michael's have declined."

"Then the Azores don't count much now?"—"Yes," said the importer; "St. Michael's produces only a tenth part of what it did ten years ago. As to St. Mary's, Fayal, St. George's, and Terceira, they don't send out any oranges at all. It's something climatic or volcanic probably."

"Then," said I, "there are the Sicilian, from Palermo and Messina? I never see their names on the fruiterers' stalls?"—"Oh, they are coming in in fair quantities," replied the importer, "but they rarely give them a distinctive name in the retail trade. They are simply oranges, and you will get them on the small stalls in the City and suburbs."

"How about the Jaffas and Floridas?"—"Well, so far, they are in too small quantities to count much as against the big bulk of the general trade. The Jaffas, even with the Smyrnas and all the orange imports from the Levant, are of insignificant amount."

"And the Floridas?" I asked.—"Well," he said, "the first cargo of them only came here last year, so it's too soon to judge. Of course they have driven the Valencias out of the United States entirely, and we are just getting what is left over, the balance after the Yankee demand is satisfied. Generally, I should say that the prospects of this particular orange are not very florid in this country."

"Has any great change in the circumstances of the orange trade struck you as having occurred in the course of your business career?"—"Well, when I was a young man," remarked the importer, "we finished up importing in April, and only started again in November. Now we are pretty well at it all the year round. After the Valencias are done, and they keep coming in till Midsummer—we had forty-one thousand cases last June—there is an invasion of Brazilians for two or three months, in July, August, and September."

"Do we import them here in London?"—"They go to Liverpool chiefly, and are distributed from there."

"And things are pretty brisk now?" I asked.—"Well, yes," said the importer, smiling, "and we are very hopeful. I see it is stated in the papers that oranges are fatal to the cholera bacillus, and if that statement is noised about there'll be a run on oranges, and trade will wag."

"Did you do well with the influenza?"—"I'm inclined to think so. After the report spread that oranges were simply poison to the young influenza germ, we had nothing for some time to complain of. The demand was very lively and pleasant."

"So that with the growth of fruit-eating tastes in the people, with cholera, and with influenza, the orange is likely to multiply in our midst and also the activities of the orange importer?"—"Certainly," said he. Then we bade each other "Good afternoon!"

"The Best Pill I ever used" is the frequent remark of purchasers of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. When you try them you will say the same. Of all Chemists. 1*s.* 1½*d*

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

M. Francis Charmes writing in the *Débats* describes the treaty with Siam as satisfactory, and no doubt he speaks out of the fulness of the heart. "We have obtained customs concessions," he candidly remarks, "and shall obtain further concessions later on." That we quite believe. M. Le Myre de Vilers is not likely to rest until Siam has conceded everything that there is to concede. "But what force of that?" as Robin Hood was wont to exclaim. Why should England be troubled? M. Charmes has made a great discovery. Whatever France gets out of Siam in the way of concessions will be shared by England. Indeed, he is not quite sure that the visit of the gunboats to Bangkok and the levy of the monstrous blackmail and all the rest of it were not done with a single eye to the extension of British glory and British interest.

It is not every French pressman, however, who has M. Charmes's capacity for intellectual self-deception. The *Siècle* foresees that the negotiations in London about the buffer State will not be so easily got over as the negotiations at Bangkok with a craven king surrounded by fools and flatterers; and it touchingly begs "M. Develle and his successors" to play so that the trade of Southern China may not go to the sea by way of Rangoon. The *République Française*, which has just passed into the control of M. Méline, the Protectionist, who tried to form a Ministry before M. Dupuy, frankly hopes that "M. Develle and his successors" will back out of the negotiations altogether, and simply lay it down that there is to be no buffer State. Such conduct would be quite worthy of France; but the second part of the Siamese bargain must be executed by diplomats, and not after the simpler fashion of Dick Turpin. A most interesting, although slightly prejudiced, despatch in to-day's *Standard* shows how much a strong man at Bangkok might have served our ends in the late business. We trust that a strong man in London will save us some gleanings of the aftermath.

The Church Congress has made a good beginning, and seems disposed to do something more than talk abstract theology. Birmingham is an energetic city, and is doing her part as well as the most hospitable could desire. An excellent note was struck yesterday in the presentation of the Nonconformist address, to which the Bishop of Worcester made the happiest of replies. There was a certain breadth of feeling about the ceremony and in the remarks of the speakers upon which both Churchmen and Nonconformists may congratulate themselves. The Bishop had no desire, he said, to make light of the divisions by which the Church and the sectaries were separated; and this saving clause will coax even the sternest High Churchman into acquiescence. Acerbities and animosities grow too rankly in the gardens of theology; and anything that goes to turn angry human nature towards decent toleration and intelligent sympathy is to be encouraged at all hazards. The divisions, where they are of principle, need not be broken down.

The "actuality" of the Bishop of Worcester's inaugural address was also cheering. He did not burke questions, nor did he hang about the fringes reluctantly. Upon the Parish Councils Bill he had words to say which will bear consideration. He sees in it "nothing to excite suspicion." The Church, as represented at the Congress, is not blind to the "growth of democracy," and it is quite time it should not be. The questions of the day are questions of democracy, and whosoever would keep in touch with national life must make up his mind upon them one way or another. There is the huge coal strike, the general problem of Capital and Labour, and many another. If the Congress cannot approve the action of the miners, it can at least sympathize; and we are glad to see that a relief fund has been started to alleviate the sufferings of the women and children. Meanwhile, let us note with bated breath that Archdeacon Farrar has flung down the glove to Ritualism—a very dangerous challenge with High and Low anxious for the nonce to live together in unity and amity.

A correspondent who knows South Africa has been struck by the sentence in yesterday's telegram from the Cape, "The Matabele have fired on our police, near Fort Victoria." "Where," he asks, "have the Matabele got their guns from? Has Lobengula made such good use of the Chartered Company's tribute-guns as to train for himself a regiment of sharpshooters? It was supposed that the guns the chief received as part of his rent from Mr. Rhodes were mere useless objects of wonder at Buluwayo. Moreover, 'gun-running' and the supply of powder as an article of merchandise are kinds of 'trading' not altogether unknown in South Africa. It is by such means probably that Lobengula has been enabled to render his impis more dangerous than they were supposed to be. Armed as they are with the short or 'stabbing' assegai, the Matabele are by no means foemen to be despised."

We hardly need tell our correspondent, surely, that Lobengula's guns are Mr. Rhodes's Remingtons. It is a matter of common knowledge that the astute Matabele chief has taken steps to make use of the rifles he stipulated should be supplied to him by the Chartered Company. Were it necessary, there would be little difficulty in computing with exactitude how many Remingtons Lobengula has, and what precise amount of mischief his merry men are likely to do with them in active warfare. Mr. Rhodes has always taken the common-sense view that it is unwise to presume too much on native innocence. Lobengula was sure to find means of obtaining the white man's guns, and therefore it was better the supply should be known and controllable than surreptitious and uncontrollable.

The same correspondent points out that there is in some journals a "plentiful lack" of knowledge regarding the military conditions of the Matabele imbroglio. One writer has facetiously spoken of the British Bechuanaland Border Police as "bobbies." The "B.B.P." and the Chartered Company's "police" are alike thoroughly able soldiers for the work they have to do. Their uniforms of corduroy, with a dashing, buccaneering-like head-gear, is one that suits their life admirably; they are for the most part well mounted, and altogether the force is one that may be counted on to render a splendid account of itself in any fighting that has to be undertaken. There are "bobbies" that are police, but also "police" who are frontier soldiers.

Alas, poor Mr. Alfred Gilbert! Asked to construct a memorial to the late Earl of Shaftesbury, he designed a fountain (a work by which he declared himself willing to stand or fall), and this fountain was in due course erected in Piccadilly-circus. Artists appeared on the whole to like the work: they saw in it an earnest endeavour on the sculptor's part to free himself from the trammels of the conventional and of the obvious. But not so the great British public. The design had no meaning, or, if it had, the meaning was not the right one; it told no story which he who runs (or rides on the top of a 'bus) might read. Wherefore dirty street boys were allowed to cool their limbs in the fountain's refreshing streams; the "smasher" was permitted to come secretly by night and to remove Mr. Gilbert's aluminium drinking cups with a view to coining. Then the authorities ceased to moisten the arid bronze with water, so that Mr. Edmund Gosse was fain to protest in the *Times*, and—incidentally—to describe the fountain as a "pompous structure." And, at last, to crown all, we were told that the late Earl would have fainted had he known that a nude human figure would some day be regarded as symbolic of himself and all his virtues.

Of course, it is all a joke. Mr. Alfred Gilbert, whom most of us have regarded hitherto as a serious young man, is really poking fun at us. It is a piece of elaborate satire—that mass of bronze, crowned with aluminium, which adorns Piccadilly-circus. For why? Because, as Mrs. Sophia Beale has pointed out in the *Times*, the great Earl battled against vice, and therefore they have called a street "given over" to low music-halls after his name. The Earl tilted against vice: they have commemorated him in a spot where vice "reigns supreme." He shot arrows right and left against profligacy; he is represented by the symbol of "love 'rampant'" (whatever that may be). And—"sorrow's crown of sorrow"—it has all been done by the "inaugurators of an official Purity Party." Poor Mr. Gilbert! Between the Philistine and the Puritan he is just now having a pretty bad time.

It is wise after a good dinner not to go to sleep in the train or in a 'bus. You may fail to wake up at the right moment, or you may mislay, possibly lose, such articles of value as you have upon you. Mr. Clarence Edward Trotter, disregarding this counsel of perfection, fell asleep in a 'bus last month, after attending a Masonic banquet at which he recklessly took "three glasses of white wine and one glass of whisky and water." The result was that he lost—or rather left in the 'bus—a number of Masonic jewels, worth £12. The conductor saw them, and, unlike Mr. Clarence Edward Trotter (who admitted that "one did not always do the right thing on the spur of the moment"), took them to the police-station. The conductor naturally expected a reward (he was by law entitled to thirty shillings): Mr. Trotter thought that his Virtue was quite sufficient to meet the necessities of the case. But the Commissioner of Police (who was yesterday summoned at Bow-street) refused to give up the jewels before he received the reward, and this Mr. Trotter was promptly ordered to pay. "*Nunquam dormio* in 'bus or railway carriage" will no doubt be his motto for the future.

The *crime passionel* seems to be domesticating itself among us. We do not know whether the populace has taken to contemplating the histories of "Les Rougon-Macquart," or if M. Zola's influence has in some subtle way been filtering through the masses. Quite probably headlines stamped, as it were, in gore, and accounts of the most intimate circumstances of every murder and every suicide, have something to do with the habit, which is becoming quite fashionable in the lower classes, of chastising a lady with a pistol because she chooses to change her mind. At the ensuing licensing meetings Mr. MacDougall or another may be able to show that the new development is due to the influence of the music-hall. The man who tried to kill his retired mistress last night took her first to Collins's. Let us hope that he did not do it with a notion that a visit to Islington Green would save him the trouble of drawing a trigger.

It is evident that the coalowners intend to stand firm, and as we are not in the secret of their accounts we are not in a position to blame them. Every man, it is presumed, knows his own business best. If their tale be true (and we cannot dispute it), there is much to be said for their obstinacy. We saw reason all along to be confident what their decision would be. They are too near victory to yield, and the refusal of the Miners' Federation to contemplate any reduction is met by a counter refusal to discuss any terms which shall not include it. The word is now with the miners, and we shall be very much surprised if they are not obliged to yield. The distress is bitter in the North, and all the collections and relief funds in the world will not stave it off. The number of mines reopening is insignificant, and the levies will make no impression upon the wide area of starvation and misery.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt is "deeply disappointed" with the bombardment of Rio. There was no bloodshed and nothing was demolished. What was worse, "the enemies wished to spare each other," and 211 cannon shots were fired without result. This, however, may only show that the Brazilians are indifferent gunners. Madame Sarah was enabled by the "exquisite gallantry" of the French admiral to "experience the sensation of fright, terror, and stupor of a city undergoing bombardment." At least, that was her intention, and she was naturally annoyed that she did not. In Rio, we learn with some satisfaction, "people knew about the bombardment," but that was all. "They were all serene." This again might be accounted for by the Brazilians being aware of the degree of skill their countrymen possessed in gunnery. But it is sad that the French actress was obliged to leave without seeing blood. Something might at least have toppled over.

It is not often that the world sees such good fighting nowadays as that between the Moors and Spaniards at Fort Guaruich in Morocco. The difficulty was religious: since the Spanish people built a fort near to a Mahommedan burying-ground. This, it was imagined, made difficulties for the True Believer on his way to Paradise; and when the Spanish general refused to see the matter in that light, the Moors fought with the fanatical purposeful fervour of which our men learned something when they met Fuzzy in the Soudan. There were 300 Europeans, well drilled and supported by a handful of cavalry. The Moors were 5,000 strong, armed with Remingtons. And all day long the noise of battle rolled. We do not think that the chances of peace are very good. The Sultan of Morocco may allow himself once more to be coerced. More likely the piety of the Moors will be too strong for him.

It is well known, writes a German correspondent, that Mr. Gladstone's friend, Dr. Döllinger, the famed theologian and historian, who began as an Ultramontane, but gradually became imbued with more enlightened views, wrote to a friend in 1880:—"Gladstone is to me a riddle, which I can only solve on the supposition that he knows little of Irish history, and still less of the character of the Irish priesthood. If he succeeds, what a frightful legacy will he leave to the generations which come after him!" Again, in 1889, Dr. Döllinger remarked to the Rev. J. P. Sandlands, of Northampton, that he thought "Home Rule would be a very bad thing for Ireland;" adding, "Mr. Gladstone has a very strange faculty for conceiving fancies and regarding them as facts." In conclusion, I may mention that Luther's hymn ends thus: "Das Reich muss uns doch bleiben." Politically speaking, we may translate this freely: "The United Kingdom will not be disestablished, after all."

ITALIAN POLITICS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ROME, Oct. 1, 1893.

The three or four months of great heat usually typify a period of complete rest for the Italian Ministers of State; a truce is tacitly agreed upon between the official organs of the Ministry and the press of every colour, from the Vatican black to the Radical red, so that during the dead season all political warfare is suspended.

But things have proceeded otherwise this year, and few can remember a more animated period in the history of modern Italy. Politics have become the social order of the day—the young and the old think and speak of nothing else. The subject of all this commotion is the fact that Parliament adjourned leaving "a thorn in the mind" to torture the members of the present Government under the form, first of a legal process against the administrators of the Roman Bank, accused of malversations in which ministers and deputies are said to have participated; and secondly, a parliamentary inquest—a committee of seven members having been appointed in order to discover if any of the present or former ministers, or simply a few deputies, had really dipped their fingers in those dirty waters.

As every one may remember, when this political and financial bomb exploded in the House of Deputies—when the director and caissier of the Roman Bank were arrested and the papers found in their offices and private apartments seized by the police—the newspapers of the city did not hesitate to publish the names of several well-known persons implicated in the affair. A compromising symptom, which escaped no one's notice, but rather increased the universal suspicion, was that at the time this event was convulsing the House of Parliament and the country, there were deputies and state officials who quietly withdrew as much as possible from public notice, who sought the friendly shade of neighbouring towns, like those who, for fear of being caught in a storm or carried away by a hurricane, take refuge under some protecting rock.

But when the legal prosecution was fairly under way, these same were seen to lift their heads again and look people in the face. The storm had blown over without touching them; they seemed to have nothing more to fear. But in the public mind the conviction remained that the Government had allayed their fright by doing away with the documents which had been seized, and which were liable to compromise the persons it was thought advisable to shield.

The acts thus far published led one to suppose that no new disclosures would be made during the trial, so that our little Panama was going to be a failure; and things were proceeding in a most satisfactory manner for the Government when suddenly the publication of a letter of Signor Cavalotti to Signor Grimaldi, the Minister of the Treasury, in the *Fanfulla*, of September 24, cast an ominous light upon the whole affair, and now threatens to change the face of things.

Signor Cavallotti is a conspicuous member of the Radical party, and this letter which he publishes is an answer to a private one addressed to him by his friend the Minister, in which the latter reproves him gently for having criticized some acts of his Ministry in his address to his electors. In this letter Signor Cavallotti says that while studying the judicial acts of this famous lawsuit, he one day expressed his conviction to "a Secretary of State" that the Government had really subtracted compromising documents which must have been found with the private papers of the governor of the Roman Bank. The Secretary of State answered his reproaches, it seems, by exclaiming, "Well, yes, it was done, and it was well done! And you, as a patriot, should approve! Would you like to see the history of our revolution sullied in the eyes of the world? The historical names of its heroes and the poetry of their enterprises demolished?" These words and the person who pronounced them have in an instant demolished the defence so laboriously erected by those public officials who were trying not to fall with the administrators of the Roman Bank. And it is probable that those who sinned will have to pay the penalty, whether they be the heroes of the Italian revolution or the possessors of historical names, borne thus far with honour.

But others, not a few, will be complicated and fatally compromised in this suit—honest men who have been deluded so far as to believe in the expediency of hiding the crimes of these historical personages, for fear of spotting the pages already written of modern Italian history.

The theory that of two evils it is best to choose the least leads those that govern us into doing away with neither. It is an abuse deep-rooted in Italy; a sad inheritance of the absolute powers recently abolished, but to which they have recourse when they see obstacles in their way, and finding themselves pushed by public opinion, rather than succumb, they choose the crooked, roundabout ways. The articles published recently by the newspapers, which are said to receive the confidences of the Ministry and of Signor Giolitti's political friends, enable us to form an idea of the Prime Minister's intentions in the presence of the difficulties which await his Ministry at the opening of Parliament. And there is no doubting that they consider these difficulties as most serious and threatening.

Signor Giolitti apparently intends to present himself with a bold, concise, democratic programme. And in order to prepare his way he intends to expound his design in his address to his electors at Dronero in a few days. Should his broad reforms, with which he means to startle the country, meet with the approval of the majority, Signor Giolitti will have acquired the power necessary to withstand the immediate attacks of his enemies; if, on the other hand, they are rejected, his Ministry will fall on its feet, as they say, because it will fall in the name of the most democratic programme that has ever been presented to the Italian Parliament, and which must inevitably reappear some day.

BHANG VERSUS ALCOHOL.

OF late the subject of haschisch, or bhang, has been a good deal before the public; but every writer or speaker seems to take it for granted that the use, or abuse, of the drug—for in this case the terms are apparently looked on as synonymous—is invariably attended by the most frightful consequences. So far no one has ventured to hint that there may be two sides to the shield. The defendant has been condemned *in absentiâ* without benefit of counsel; and the judge in pronouncing sentence has taken it for granted that nothing whatever could be advanced towards mitigation of punishment. The various preparations of Indian hemp may possibly merit all that is laid to their charge; but it would be well to know on what grounds the popular opinion in this country is based, that the facts should be systematically exposed which have led to the unqualified condemnation of a substance known to be largely in use among Orientals as a narcotic or stimulant.

In spite of what teetotallers may affirm to the contrary, it is an undeniable fact that all nations of the earth, whether civilized or uncivilized, are in the habit of employing stimulants in one fashion or another. Repressive measures will never be of use in making people total abstainers. If one substance be shut out they will have recourse to something else, and in all probability the drug substituted will be more pernicious than its predecessor. The popular saying that it is impossible to make people virtuous by Act of Parliament is as true as it is sententious. *Naturam* (or *diabolum*) *expellas furca, tamen usque recurret.* When the devil—if it be indeed a devil—is driven out by force, his place is at once reoccupied, when the last state of the unhappy victim becomes seven-fold worse than the first. The effects attending the consumption of Indian hemp differ greatly in different countries. This may be owing to national peculiarities; or it may be caused by varying methods of preparation. The Malay, when intoxicated with bhang, is said to run amuck, actuated by a frenzied desire for blood, though this has of late been authoritatively denied; but the Egyptian *fellah* under the influence of haschisch becomes a timorous, frightened creature, startled at his own shadow.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.—CHAS. STILES and CO. offer these magnificent Pianos on the THREE YEARS SYSTEM at the most advantageous prices and terms. Apply for list to CHAS. STILES and CO., 40 and 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, W.C.

An American writer * has recently cast grave blame on haschisch for being causative of a large amount of insanity in Egypt; but as a matter of fact the teeming millions who swarm along the banks of the Nile are to a wonderful extent free from mental alienation. There is but one lunatic asylum in Egypt, and the number of patients under treatment seldom exceeds three hundred. With the exception of congenital idiots, there are no mad people, either under confinement or at large, throughout the whole country. The exceeding rarity of lunacy in Egypt should therefore be freely admitted, instead of public attention being misdirected in a way that would lead a casual reader to conclude that insanity was rampant.

In England and Wales, where alcohol may be said to be the habitual stimulant, there were in 1891 no fewer than "97,383 persons returned in the schedules as mentally deranged." There are probably many reasons which combine to enable the Egyptians to maintain their mental equilibrium—such as it is—to an extent so vastly out of proportion to what is the case in our favoured land; but one of the chief, if not the chiefest, is the fact that alcohol is only slightly used in the Nile valley. Until a few years ago it was not used at all, but nowadays in every village there is a Greek *baccal*, who combines the trades of money-lender and liquor-seller. It would be difficult to say in which capacity these people do most harm; their rate of interest is extortionate, and the stuff they retail can only be designated as poisonous. The *fellahin*, unable to procure haschisch at as cheap a rate or with the same facility as in former times, are driven into the toils of the alcohol-mongers; and if the present state of things continue, most assuredly it will soon be necessary to build additional asylums and enlarge the already overcrowded prisons.

The miserably-fed people of Egypt insist on having a narcotic, and get it they will in spite of the shrieking of those who, living themselves in comfort on the fat of the land, have no idea how their less fortunate brethren crave and long for the drug that they, the well-fed ones, are not tempted by. If the orators at Exeter Hall, and elsewhere, would but live like a *fellah* for six months—doing the same amount of work he does, and subsisting on the same wretched food—it is more than probable we should hear no more fulminations against haschisch. The sale of preparations of Indian hemp is interdicted in Egypt, but the consumption of alcohol is freely permitted, if not encouraged; and yet the evil effects of the latter are incommensurately greater than those of the former. Let the question be submitted to an exhaustive inquiry by experts, who may be trusted to eliminate all sentimental considerations, and form their judgment solely on the merits and necessities of the case.

Mr. A. Caillard, the Director-General of Customs, has lately published a report, in which he says that Indian hemp is extensively used in Egypt, in spite of the fact that its importation is forbidden. It is smuggled in from Greece, and is sold under the name of haschisch, in the form of cakes made by compressing the greenish-yellow powder made from the husks of the hempseed. Large numbers of the well-to-do class are addicted to a "moderate" use of haschisch. They can afford to pay the enhanced price demanded for the contraband article, but the poorer people are driven to patronize the pernicious liquors purveyed by the *baccals*.

Were free trade in Indian hemp permitted, and care directed to the purification of the drug from its more noxious ingredients, a fatal blow would be struck at the drunkenness which day by day is acquiring dominion over the Egyptians. Persecution always has defeated and always will continue to defeat its own object, and the case of *Cannabis Indica* forms no exception to the rule. Haschisch has been given a bad name, like some unhappy dog; and, therefore, it must be hung, though probably ninety-nine out of every hundred persons who join in the hue-and-cry have not the least real knowledge concerning the preparation and its effects. As already said, the only way to arrive at an authoritative decision on the subject would be by means of a Commission of Inquiry.

---

* Dr. Frederick Peterson, of New York, "Medical Notes in Egypt."

THE THEATRE.

"THE FORESTERS," AT DALY'S THEATRE.

"THE FORESTERS" is not a great play; it is not even a good play. All the charm of Miss Rehan's acting, all the aids that scenery and costume, music and mechanism, fays and dances and electric lights could lend, were unable for a moment to cheat the beholder into the belief that the play was a fine piece of work, worthy in any way of the great name that had signed it. The acting and the artifices adorned the play as a frame carved by youth and genius might adorn the last blurred, formless canvas of some failing master. The canvas itself was almost as meaningless as the indistinguishable wreck of shape and colour which Frenhofer showed to Poussin and Probus in "Le Chef-d'Œuvre Inconnu." It is probable that the great, the aged poet dreamed that he was putting into his play all that the subject called for, all the brave breath of the old ballads, all the chivalry of the Lion Heart, all the heroism of the immortal outlaw. To him, no doubt, the gallantest of English legends lived again, moving with an action as noble as that which pulses through the day of Agincourt, graced with a mirth and music as sweet and fresh as that which stirs the leaves of Arden. For him Marian had the wit of Rosalind, the courage of Moll, and seemed, like Helen, fairer than the evening air. The spectator may guess at the great ambition; he can only behold and bewail the melancholy result—a result as tactless and as tedious as a nursery tale. Last night the players did their best, but they could not make it other than a mirthless, pulseless pageant of thin shades who usurped the names and mocked the forms of heroes. It was tormenting to think what Miss Rehan might have done with a Maid Marian worthy of her genius; it was marvellous to see what she did do with a Maid Marian so little worthy of it. Had the poet depicted our ideal Maid Marian, the exquisite creature who should be Rosalind and Mdlle. de Maupin, Dorothea and Diana Vernon in one perfection, Miss Rehan would be the very actress to play such a part. Who else could present better, who else could present so well, the beauty, humour, passion, courage, and tenderness of which such a woman should be compounded; who else could make that gracious creature live with a life so warm, so generous, so enchanting? As it was, Miss Rehan used all her gifts loyally in the effort to give a shadow substance, to lend to a pasteboard figure the plasticity of a noble statue, to enrich lifeless lines and saltless humour, sham heroics and borrowed passion, with the vitality, the savour, the truth and fire which the deed, though not the will, of the poet had denied to them. Miss Rehan did great things. She could not perform the impossible, but she came nearer to doing it than any one else known to us could have done, and for what she did her Maid Marian is a delightful memory.

What is true of the late Laureate's Maid Marian is true also of all the other characters in this woeful comedy-pastoral. What a Robin Hood it is! How poor a figure he cuts by the side of the Robin Hood of the ballads, the Robin Hood of Munday and Chettle's old play, the Locksley of Scott, and the Robin of Peacock! The Robin Hood of the elder Dumas need not be taken into consideration. "Our brave Robin is a man indeed," says the Laureate's Little John, very untruly. He is not man but bran, and we cannot believe that he ever drew clothyard shaft, or twirled quarter-staff, or wielded knightly sword. He is rather the figure of a Foresters' fete at the Crystal Palace than the proud and courteous outlaw of Sherwood. He is less attractive than the Robin of those old songs of Adam de la Halle, some snatches of which came lilting through the greenwood last night. Mr. Arthur Bourchier played his part more becomingly than he dressed it—played it with an air of intrepidity, of audacity, with such a vehemence of manhood, with such a show of spirit, as served to brisk the part up a little and lend animation to the sluggish scene. Richard of England, Richard of the Lion Heart, is as much "translated" as the good yeoman, but Mr. George Clarke plays him with a conscientious energy and swelling port which is more kingly than such a king suggests. This was not the king that

> Made the green sea red with Pagan blood:
> Leading to Joppa glorious victory,
> And following fear, that fled unto the foe—

but a king of shreds and patches, the shreds of splendid legends and the patches of stirring tales.

The curious evening of fine acting and sad writing came at length to its end. It was an interesting evening for the sake of the one; it was even interesting on the other count, though the interest was well-nigh tragic. That a great poet should turn in the very dusk of his days to the writing of plays was mournful enough, but that of all tales in the world he should have taken the tale of Robin Hood to work upon was more than mournful. If there ever were a theme that needed, if not youth, at least the warm immediate memories of youth, it is the theme of Robin Hood and his fellowship of the forest. We may well guess that when Mr. Stevenson essayed his Robin Hood, that "tale in verse" which took an eclectic middle course among the fields of Keats, Chaucer, and Morris," though the thing must have been a pastiche yet it had youthful tremors in it and heats and emotions which gave to it some relish of salvation. The "tale in verse" has perished; it is a thousand pities that the "play in verse" has not perished as well. It is not good to read, it is not good to act nor to see acted, it is not good to think of as the last work of "the most Virgilian of English poets." There were lines that lingered in the memory of some who left the theatre last night which dealt with Robin and Richard and Marian, lines of grandeur and strength and melody, but they did not belong to "The Foresters."

WEST-COUNTRY NOTES.

CORNWALL comes out economically at the head of the poll in the competition of the counties of England as regards the comparative cost per scholar in elementary schools. Cornwall manages to educate her working-class children at the very low rate of £1 14*s.* 8¾*d.* per head, the average being a fraction over two guineas, rising in Westmoreland to £2 4*s.* 6½*d.* In Devonshire more than half the schools of the county still belong to the Church of England—341 out of 630. The latter county is also fortunate in having a marked surplus of accommodation over requirements.

The Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe—who belongs to that recently much-maligned order of mankind the Lords Lieutenant of England—has just set an example which might be profitably imitated in many quarters in dealing with his Church patronage. The Rev. Humphry Lowry Barnicoat was appointed to the vicarage of Landrake, near St. Germans, in Cornwall, in 1866. In 1873 an illness supervened, which practically laid him by for twenty years; Mr. Barnicoat, who was widely respected, died a fortnight or three weeks ago, and Lord Mount-Edgcumbe last week, unsolicited, presented the living to the Rev. Frederick John Behenna, who has been acting as curate (practically curate-in-charge) for the last ten years. It seems curious to have to add that this course is so exceptional as to be worthy of remark.

An etching which will be of the greatest interest to large numbers of naval men will be published early in the new year. It is by Mr. David Law, well known for his reproductions of Mr. MacWhirter's pictures, and for a series of original etchings of the castles on the Wye. The subject of the present picture is Dartmouth, with H.M.S. *Britannia* in the foreground; Dartmouth, with the hills rising behind it on the right, and Kingswear on the left. The publishers are the well-known West-country firm, Messrs. Frost and Reed, of Clare-street, Bristol; Mr. Eland, the Exeter publisher, who has done so much to encourage West-country art talent, having the Devonshire agency for proofs and prints. The former are limited to 250 copies. During the past week Messrs. Frost and Reed have approached the Prince of Wales with a view to his Royal Highness accepting a copy of the etching, the Duke of York having received his training on board the *Britannia*.

"Devonshire Idylls," a small book of short stories photographing a simple life and a dialect which are fast passing away before the inexorable march of progress and education, published by Mr. Eland, of Exeter, has had a phenomenal success; the third edition is nearly sold out, and a fourth will shortly be required. Readers of Mr. Sabine Baring-Gould's novels of the Devon and Cornwall border should read "Devonshire Idylls" as an antidote to the somewhat grim character-drawing of "John Herring" and his literary successors. In the matter of humour which is pathetic and pathos which is humorous the authoress has borrowed the New England pencil of Miss Wilkin.

Torquay was at one time regarded as a winter resort; but great strides have been made of late years in the direction of attracting summer visitors, which have been duly appreciated and rewarded. Nevertheless, with the beginning of October there commences the main immigration of the year, which waxes from autumn to Lent and wanes in May. Last year was phenomenal in the number of visitors received, and 1893-4 promises to be not a whit behind. One familiar figure will be missed—Lady Duntze, who generally had her suite of rooms at "Cumpers," the prince of "private hotels," now owned by Mr. Young, the proprietor of the adjoining Torbay Hotel. It overlooks the gardens which form the latest improvement to the beautiful town, rising tier above tier from its lovely bay, the scene of more than one historic event fraught with tremendous consequences to the country at large. The arrivals during the past week at the Torbay Hotel include Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne, M.P., Sir William and Lady Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Manning, Mr. Edward Buller, and the Hon. Mrs. Vernon. Other arrivals at Torquay include Baron de Leimera, Baron de Garcia de la Vega, Sir Frederic De Winton, Captain Hardy Grundy, Lady Buckley, Professor and Miss Swete, Sir John Leng, M.P., Major Ward Hawes and his daughter, and Mr. De Manby Sergison. Mr. I. Zangwill, author of "The Children of the Ghetto," &c., has been staying during September at Corbyn View, Torquay, with Mr. Herberte-Basing, and has been a good deal lionized.

No city or borough in the kingdom is more perfectly organized, from the Unionist point of view, than Exeter; and the result was shown at the last election when the majority by which Sir Stafford Northcote was returned greatly exceeded the one by which he scored his victory in 1886. Not only is the organization perfect, but there is a very rare unanimity and friendliness between all ranks of the party. On Friday night the annual house dinner of the Constitutional Club was held, and the proceedings were most enthusiastic. The speakers included Mr. C. R. Collins, ex-candidate for Mid-Devon, who presided, Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., Viscount Sidmouth, the Rev. Dr. Dangar, Lieutenant-Colonel Daniels, and Mr. Fulford of Fulford. Sir Stafford was staying, as is his wont when in the city, at the New London Hotel, which, in spite of its name, is the old coaching-house of Exeter. The late Lord Iddesleigh (better known, like his son, as "Sir Stafford") lies buried in the pretty little churchyard of Upton Pyne, some two miles from Exeter. Round the simple grave runs a stone parapet, which bears a scroll inscribed with the late statesman's favourite text (besides the motto of his house). It is perhaps a unique choice, but, to those who knew him, singularly characteristic of the man and his views of life: "I see that all things come to an end, but Thy commandment is exceeding broad." At Pynes, the unpretending but spacious and comfortable mansion on the estate, the present Earl and Countess of Iddesleigh celebrated their silver wedding *en famille* last month (September 23). Viscount St. Cyres, the eldest son, is a Fellow of All Souls, and has a passion for music.

It has been known to an inner circle for several years that disagreements have arisen from time to time in the councils of the governing body in Gloucestershire county cricket. These have at last come to a head, and a most serious cataclysm is imminent unless a great change passes over the scene. Dr. W. G. Grace has resigned his position of captain of the county eleven, and has declared that he will not again appear on behalf of Gloucestershire in the field. Gloucestershire without W. G. Grace is the play of "Hamlet" with the Prince omitted. This condition of affairs has been brought about by a feeling expressed somewhat forcibly by some members of the county committee that the choice of elevens rested too absolutely with Messrs. W. G. and E. M. Grace (the secretary). An effort has been made to patch matters up, and has failed, and it is right to add that the failure was not on the side of the champion.

REVIEWS.

FACT AND FANCY.*

HERE is a proof, if another were needed, that art is greater than nature, and that fiction is generally stranger than truth. "Dick Donovan" is (witness his title-page) the author of eleven volumes (not counting "&c.") all about detectives or a detective, and we are therefore justified in assuming, in spite of his figuring in his pages as "the famous detective," that his imagination has served him better than his memory. Truth to tell, the stories collected in "Suspicion Aroused" are not the best detective stories we have read; the characters are, as a rule, but abstract quantities made flesh, and—a far more important defect—the intricacies of the plot seldom excite one's ingenuity. But they are infinitely more interesting than Mr. Cavanagh's "Experiences." Apart from the superiority of fiction over fact—the comparison is of course rather unfair, since Mr. Cavanagh was not set to unravel mysteries. Yet one would have supposed that thirty years in the A Division, "in those days the crack division of the service," might have filled 200 pages with matters of greater interest than this: "compared with the managers of olden times, see who we have now," &c. The grammar is neither here nor there, but who wants to be reminded of the existence of half-a-dozen contemporary music-hall managers? Mr. Cavanagh knew not a few peple who were celebrities in London thirty years ago, such as Jullien and E. T. Smith, and several persons great at Scotland-yard, and occasionally recalls a more or less interesting trait; but on the whole the effect is disappointing, and not less so because the writing is slipshod. He was on duty at the Argyll Rooms and the "National Assembly Rooms," in Holborn, but we are sure there are policemen about who could tell of the late lamented "Corinthians" things far more amusing than he tells of either. He has a good deal to say of the life of the police, however, and, by the way, relates an incident somewhat astonishing to an order-revering citizen. One night Inspector Cavanagh and Superintendent Eccles fell in with a tin kettle by the side of a trotter-stall. "From its size I should say it contained from four to six gallons. We asked the old lady to whom it belonged. She replied, 'To a *gentleman* who was having a drink inside,' and that he had left it in her charge. Here was a chance for Eccles. Giving me one in the ribs, he said, 'Now for a spree,' and, suiting the words to the action, he gave the kettle a kick which sent it flying down Whitehall. In an instant the owner of the vessel, accompanied by a score of others, were after us; but we had too good a start, and beat them easily at the finish." Astonishing, indeed!

To return for a moment to "Dick Donovan." By reason of much writing, his matter is become rather thin, and there is not one story in his last book which we can select as excellent, but most of them are fairly well told; perhaps the first called "Spoiling their Game" is the best in execution. He tells "The True Story of Percy Mapleton Lefroy," but has not much to add to our previous knowledge of that distinctly Philistine murderer, except that Lefroy was an unsuccessful author—at which fact we are not surprised—and assured an unkind editor that: "I intend to make my name ring through the world. I will, by God, though I have to commit murder to do it!" He gained his object, but had not humour enough to make the editor his victim. One or two of Mr. Donovan's mysteries are left unsolved, which is rather simple: many people could invent mysteries without explaining them. But our chief quarrel is with his habit of inveighing against his criminals; as a man he is right, perhaps, but his duty as an author is to love and cherish them.

---

* "Scotland-yard Past and Present: Experiences of Thirty-seven Years." By Ex-Chief-Inspector Cavanagh. (London: Chatto and Windus.)
"Suspicion Aroused." By Dick Donovan. (Same publishers.)

THE GOSPEL FOR CHILDREN.†

THIS is another example of the impossibility of presenting the Gospel story in any other form than that in which we possess it in our New Testament. It cannot be made simpler than the "Four" have made it, or shorter or longer. All kind of attempts have been tried. History, poetry, art, have been pressed into the service. But each attempt, even the most reverent and painstaking, only shows still more plainly the hopelessness of the task. Neither friend nor enemy can make any impression here.

We have in this little volume the last and newest of these human efforts to improve upon the wondrous story. It is an attempt to make the Gospel narrative a history for childhood. It is done, certainly, in a quiet, reverent spirit, and some may chance to find it useful. But we cannot help wishing it had been left alone.

It is, on the whole, beautifully illustrated; not a few of the pictures are very winning, and will surely interest the little people for whom the book is designed. Of course there is a great variety even of them—for instance, the "Gethsemane" is painful, "The Transfiguration" meaningless; but very many of the little pictures are suggestive, and some even beautiful.

---

† "Tell Me the Story of Jesus." Penned by Mrs. Elizabeth Day; pictured by T. Noyes-Lewes. (London: Day and Sons.)

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BALLANTYNE, R. M. *The Walrus Hunters.* (James Nisbet and Co.) Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 410. 5*s.*
A romance of the realms of ice, with illustrations.

BUTLER, ARTHUR JOHN. *A Companion to Dante.* (Macmillan and Co.) Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 503. 10*s.* 6*d.*
From the German of G. A. Scartazzini.

CLARE, AUSTIN. *By Lantern Light.* (S.P.C.K.). Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 384.
A Tale of the Cornish Coast.

COSSA, LUIGI. *Introduction to the Study of Political Economy.* (Macmillan and Co.). Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 587. 8*s.* 6*d.*
Translated from the Italian by Louis Dyer, M.A.

CRAWFORD, F. MARION. *Don Orsino.* (Macmillan and Co.) Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 430. 1 vol., Second Edition. 6*s.*

DEBENHAM, MARY H. *Household Troops.* (S.P.C.K.) Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 224.
A children's story, with illustrations.

SCOTT, SIR WALTER. *Kenilworth.* (A. and C. Black.) Vol. 12 of the Dryburgh Edition.

SIDGWICK, ALFRED. *The Process of Argument.* (A. and C. Black.) Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 235.
Aims at the extension of a knowledge of the more useful parts of logic.

SIEMENS, WERNER VON. *Personal Recollections.* (Asher and Co.) Cloth, demy 8vo. Pp. 415. 15*s.*
Translated by C. W. Coupland.

SIMPSON, KATHERINE. *Jeanie o' Biggersdale.* (T. Fisher Unwin.) Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 279. 6*s.*
A series of Yorkshire stories, with a preface by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, Canon of York.

THYNNE, LADY CHARLES. *The Story of Herbert Archer.* (John Hogg.) Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 283.

TREGARTHEN, GREVILLE. *Australian Commonwealth.* (T. Fisher Unwin.) Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 444. 5*s.*
The Story of the Nations Series.

WAGNER, LEOPOLD. *More About Names.* (T. Fisher Unwin.) Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 287. 7*s.* 6*d.*
A sequel or supplement to "Names: And Their Meaning."

Are unlike all other Pills. No purging or pain. Act specially on the liver and bile. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Of all Chemists, 1*s.* 1½*d.*

THE INFLUENCE OF JOWETT.

IT is no easy matter to analyze the influence—considerable in extent and absolutely unique in character—of the late Master of Balliol. His writings, admirable as they are, and full of wisdom for all sorts and conditions of men, appeal, in the first instance, only to scholars. His personality, wherein his greatness lay, made itself felt in a very limited circle. He never aspired to take an active part in public life beyond the bounds of his University. There has, perhaps, been no equally eminent man of the present age whose name is less familiar to the multitude, or whose character has been less realized by the majority even of well-informed people. And yet, if any jury, selected from the foremost men and women of our time, were called upon to estimate his worth, the rank assigned to him would undoubtedly be a very high one. And justly; for his influence, if not wide, was deep. And it was brought to bear upon the best. This was not solely due to the fact that for nearly half a century he was the moving spirit, first as a tutor, then as Master, of one of the greatest of English colleges; that almost all the distinguished *alumni* of Balliol had been, at one time or another, his pupils; and that many of them remained to the end, in the wider school of life, his disciples. Over and above his great Balliol connection, the "Master's" friends included a large proportion of the leaders of our national life in every branch of intellectual activity—in literature, science, art, politics. And with the best of them he held his own, easily and without effort, by the force and originality of his mind, and the dignified simplicity of his life. Preaching no doctrine, identified with no movement, he was yet, by the very essence of his being, a teacher and a guide. There is probably no one among those who knew him well, however able and gifted, who does not owe to him some valuable lesson in the conduct of life, or who has not felt the stronger for his friendship.

A PHILOSOPHER WITHOUT A PHILOSOPHY.

He was indeed in the best sense of the word a philosopher, but without a philosophy. He belonged to none of the recognized schools of metaphysics. Still less did he attempt to found a school of his own. Intensely eclectic, he had a deep distrust of philosophic systems. He hated nothing so much as a formula. Yet his criticism, though always on the alert, was not purely destructive. He was as keen to appreciate the grain of truth in mistaken doctrines as he was conscious of the imperfections of the finest theory ever yet spun by human brains. But where his wisdom chiefly showed itself was in the skill with which he brought the trained intellect of the scholar and the metaphysician to bear upon the common business of life. Subtle and speculative on abstract questions, he was practical and decided in the world of affairs. But his practicality and his decision were not those of the empiric, but of a profound yet clear thinker, "who saw life steadily and saw it whole." If the dream of his favourite author were to be realized and the world were ever to be governed by philosophers, it is philosophers of Jowett's stamp who would be necessary to ensure the success of the experiment.

Men, especially young men, were sometimes repelled by his hard and almost cruel common sense. Hence the frequent complaint that he was unsympathetic, the often-repeated accusation that he was worldly. The complaint was unjust, and the charge untrue; but it is easy to account for the origin of either one or the other. As a matter of fact, no man could be more sympathetic with genuine distress, more appreciative of genuine enthusiasm, even when he did not share it. For the vagaries of real genius he had a tolerance that was almost heroic in one constitutionally so averse to all extravagance of speech or action. But he poured cold water on the affected eccentricities, the shallow transcendentalism of ardent youth. He would meet the hazy desire of some young idealist to devote himself to the regeneration of humanity with a pitiless reminder that it was necessary in the first instance to make a living. With his clear recognition of facts, he was keenly alive to the advantages of wealth and station, and with his unfailing sincerity of speech he never hesitated to express his conviction of their value—much to the horror of the Pharisees. But, on the other hand, he was fearless in impressing on any one who possessed these advantages that they were but means to ends, and that it was through them and not in them that real success and happiness were to be sought. A man of the world, if you like, but not a worldly man.

THE THINGS THAT ARE MORE EXCELLENT.

For, in his own person, he cared for none of these things. Far removed from mean aims and petty cares, he lived constantly and with all his might for "the things that are more excellent." The scheme of his life was perfect in its harmony and balance, in its combination of sobriety and self-restraint with many-sided activity and interests—a practical illustration of the idealism in plain clothes, which was also the burden of his teaching.

Thrifty alike of his time, his energy, and his pecuniary resources, he turned them all to the very highest advantage. A man of small means, who never went out of his way to make money, he yet often astonished his friends by striking acts of public or private munificence. His devotion to the work of his college, in which he cared for everything from the gravest educational problems to the smallest details of domestic economy, still left him plenty of leisure for study, for reflection, and for the converse with his friends which was his only form of self-indulgence. Without being a great classical scholar in the technical sense, he was penetrated, as few scholars are, with the true spirit of the classics—witness his delicate appreciation of all the varying moods of that supreme genius, of whom he is the ablest modern interpreter. And as in his study of the classics, so in that of the literature of his own country, while not aiming at exhausive erudition he was in constant communion with some of the greatest masters. Yet, however august his intellectual company, he always retained his own independence of mind. He was never a mere echo, even of the best voices. Whatever he said, small or great, bore the unmistakable stamp of originality. Even the pithy commonplaces, of which he was so fond, were far from being platitudes, for they were the product of his own experience or reflection. It was to this sincerity and firmness of grasp, as well as to his constant occupation with the deepest subjects which can engage the thoughts of mankind, that he owed his intellectual distinction—a distinction which showed itself at every turn in the freshness and force of his judgments as well as in a purity and precision of phrase not often surpassed even in the masterpieces of classical English. For his style, like everything else about him, was altogether his own—a part of that absolute genuineness of character which gave his conduct a consistency higher than that of any doctrines, and caused him to embody his philosophy not in a treatise but in a life.

"A Broken Shilling," by Henry Francis (Remington and Co.), is a fairly good specimen of the horsey-detective "Railway Novel," modelled on the joint styles of Whyte Melville and Wilkie Collins. Mr. Henry Francis does not appear to know that it is not usual for an English lady to refer to or address her husband by his surname. Neither is his grammar absolutely faultless.

BORD'S PIANOS.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand 10*s.* 6*d.* per month), on the THREE YEARS SYSTEM. Illustrated List free of CHAS. STILES and CO, 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

Publishers' Announcements.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN'S LIST.

NEW VOLUME OF "THE STORY OF THE NATIONS."
THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH (New South Wales, Tasmania, Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand). By GREVILLE TREGARTHEN. Eight Maps, many Illustrations, and Index. Large crown 8vo, cloth, 5*s.*

THE ADVENTURE SERIES.—NEW VOLUME.
THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF JAMES P. BECKWOURTH: Mountaineer, Scout, Pioneer, and Chief of the Crow Nation of Indians. Edited, and with Preface, by CHARLES G. LELAND ("Hans Breitmann"). Illustrated. Large crown 8vo, cloth, 7*s.* 6*d.*

THE NEW "PSEUDONYM."
GOD'S WILL, and other Stories. By ILSE FRAPAN, Author of "Heavy Laden," &c. Paper, 1*s.* 6*d.*; cloth, 2*s.* each.
[*This day.*

THE STICKIT MINISTER AND SOME COMMON MEN. By S. R. CROCKETT. Third Edition, 8vo, cloth extra, 5*s.*
"Striking sketches of Scotch life and character."—TRUTH.

THE FIRST VOLUME OF "THE NEW IRISH LIBRARY."
THE PATRIOT PARLIAMENT of 1689, with its Statutes, Votes, and Proceedings. By THOMAS DAVIS. Edited by Sir CHARLES G. DUFFY. Paper, 1*s.* 6*d.*; cloth, 2*s.* each.

TWO NEW NOVELS, at all Libraries.
AMABEL:
A Military Romance. By CATHAL MAGGUIRE. Three vols., 31*s.* 6*d.*
BIANCA:
A Novel. By Mrs. BAGOT HARTE. Two vols. 21*s.*

London: T. FISHER UNWIN, Paternoster-square, E.C.

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, AND COMPANY'S PUBLICATIONS.

CHEAP EDITIONS AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.
In uniform crown 8vo Volumes, bound in cloth, price HALF-A-CROWN each.
IN FAR LOCHABER. By WILLIAM BLACK.
CRADOCK NOWELL. By R. D. BLACKMORE.
THE WRECK OF THE "GROSVENOR." By W. CLARK RUSSELL. With Photogravure Portrait of the Author.
A LAODICEAN By THOMAS HARDY.
THE VICAR'S DAUGHTER. By GEORGE MAC DONALD. With Portrait of the Author.

A Dainty Novelty in size, price, paper, print, Illustrations, and general get-up. Super-royal 32mo. Each volume, parchment paper, 1*s.* 6*d.*; half bound, cloth extra, gilt top, rough edges, 2*s.*
STORIES FROM SCRIBNER.
STORIES of NEW YORK. STORIES of the RAILWAY. STORIES of the SOUTH. } *Ready.*
⁂ Ask to see them at your Bookseller's.

NOW READY.
BOYS. First Annual Volume. Price 7*s.* 6*d.*
Handsomely bound in red cloth, gilt bevelled boards, unique and attractive design, 832 pages. Nearly Eight Hundred Illustrations, including Thirteen Coloured Plates. Serial and Short Stories by G. A. HENTY, GEORGE MANVILLE FENN, H. M. STANLEY, ASCOTT R. HOPE, S. BARING GOULD, ROBERT OVERTON, and many other equally well-known and Popular Authors.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.
OCTOBER NUMBER, price ONE SHILLING.
CHIEF CONTENTS.
"The Man of Letters as a Man of Business," by W. D. HOWELLS—"A Voyage around Scotland with Sir Walter Scott," with a Note, by LOUIS STEVENSON—"The North-West Mounted Police of Canada," by J. G. A. CREIGHTON—"An Artist's Impressions of the World's Fair," by W. H. LOW.

London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & COMPANY, Limited,
St. Dunstan's House, Fetter-lane, E.C.

A HISTORY OF SOCIALISM.
BY
THOMAS KIRKUP.
In Crown 8vo, 300 Pages. Price 6*s.*

"So fair, so learned, and so well written, that we have nothing but praise for its author."—ATHENÆUM.
"No better book for the purpose has come under our notice than Mr. Kirkup's new work, 'A History of Socialism.'"—THE WORLD.
"This bold and luminous outline displays an uncommon grasp of the underlying principles of a movement which is rapidly beginning to play a great part in modern society."—STANDARD.
"A very valuable and useful epitome."—GLASGOW HERALD.
"It is a work of true value and present importance."—EVENING NEWS AND POST.
"Well written, clear, tolerant, intelligible to all cultivated people."—DAILY CHRONICLE.
"Should be on the shelves of every public library and every working-men's club."—PALL MALL GAZETTE.
"The tone of this able and opportune volume is at once sympathetic, independent, and fearless."—LEEDS MERCURY.
"Well worthy to remain the standard text-book on Socialism."—BRITISH WEEKLY.
"Marked by great candour and much independence of thought, as well as by a wide knowledge of his subject."—NEWCASTLE LEADER.
"Practically indispensable to any one who wishes to acquire an adequate grasp of the leading phases of historic socialism."—FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.
"Sound, original work."—ABERDEEN FREE PRESS.
"Nothing could be more timely than Mr. Kirkup's very able and lucid though concise 'History of Socialism.'"—LITERARY WORLD.
"Apropos of Socialism, I do not know where you will find a more brilliant account or a more lucid criticism of this on-coming movement than in Mr. Thomas Kirkup's 'History of Socialism.'"—TRUTH.

London: A. and C. BLACK, Soho-square, W.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN LIBRARY OF FICTION.
NOW READY, Crown 8vo, 290 pp., with Five Full-page Illustrations. Paper covers, 1*s.*; cloth, 1*s.* 6*d.*
MYNHEER JOE:
A SEMI-HUMOROUS STORY OF LOVE AND ADVENTURE.
By ST. GEORGE RATHBORNE.
London: JAMES HENDERSON,
Red Lion House, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.
New York: ROBERT BONNER'S SONS.

THIS DAY AT ALL LIBRARIES.
TWO NEW NOVELS,
PUBLISHED BY BLISS, SANDS, AND FOSTER.
A LIFE AWRY. *In 3 Vols.* *By PERCIVAL PICKERING.*
DR. GREY'S PATIENT. *In 3 Vols.* *By MRS. G. S. REANEY.*
ALSO
THE ART OF PLUCK. Royal 18mo, cloth, gilt top, 2*s.* 6*d.*
London: 15, Craven-street, Strand, W.C.

THE WARES OF AUTOLYCUS.

The city of York, like London last June, is entirely *désorientée* by the expected Royal visit. The question of decorations is the question of the day; triumphal arches cloud the horizon; the front of the cathedral is to glow with limelight. The silver-gilt cup which is to be presented to the Duchess, and laid among the other useless white elephants—which were on view this season—is on view, in all its tasteless hideousness, in Messrs. Colbourn's shop window; the train service is defective all over York and Durham, clogged and interfered with by arbitrary Royal arrangements; no work can be undertaken or executed until the visitation shall have passed away. We have no more Princes to marry and *fêter*, or really——! Mr. Besant's People—with a capital—is having an almost inordinate share of the pomps and pageants its soul loves and gloats over.

"And all the world is on the moors!" to parody Jean Ingelow's refrain—and heather-mixture the only wear. We are, of course, alluding to the fashionable world: the estimable middle-class citizen long since took his "missus for a blow," and his youngsters to dig with spades in the tossed-over sands of Scarborough or Walton-on-the-Naze. In the hot month of August did the enterprising "tailor grow moustaches, and sail up the Rhine" as in the days of Thackeray, and the linendraper went to Switzerland and "did" a mountain or two, and the Norfolk Broads swarmed with Cockney watermen. In September he came safely home again to routine and business, pinched his children's fat cheeks, fitted them out, and sent them back to school, where now they list the surly tread of ushers in school dormitories, and sigh for the cry of the early fishwife at Little Pedlington-by-the-Sea.

Now is the turn of the Foreign Office clerk, the weary M.P., the man about town, who has stood proudly by and watched the vulgar crowd "sort itself," and has sweltered contentedly in town all August "behind the blinds," serenely confident of the warm country-house welcomes—the coverts to be shot—that await him all over broad England. A week's "shoot" with So-and-so in Perthshire, a week with the Dashes in Redesdale, "putting in" a few days here and there on the way down, and the autumn days are soon filled up.

This easy-going and apparently inexpensive method of spending one's autumn in a round of country house visits is sometimes rudely described as "cadging for a holiday" by the British *bourgeois*, who pays dear for his month's uncomfortable suite of seaside lodgings, and who has tolerably erroneous ideas concerning the ways of "the rich and great." Let him duly apprehend the following incident of a *parvenu* "shoot." Jones, of London, spends a week in Scotland with his wealthy friend. At the end of the time, Jones, intending to be vastly generous, tips the keeper three pounds. The keeper weighs the coin in the hollow of his hand, appalled, as Jones thinks, at the magnitude of the douceur, and, after a dreadful pause, remarks condescendingly that he "makes it a rule never to take less than paper, but for this once——!" Jones, justly irate, reports this to his host, and is met by the retort, "Well, if you can't tip like a gentleman you had better not tip at all!" We give this anecdote for what it is worth.

Adventures are to the adventurous! Is there a finer field for adventurous possibilities, for the encountering of *l'imprévu*, than a round of visits? There is the train journey, long or short, with the mysterious fellow-traveller, who may also be a fellow-guest, followed by the drive through unknown or familiar lanes. One alights, bag and baggage, at the hospitable door, to at once become part of the life of another family, to entirely change one's *milieu* for the time. The good guest does that; he does not arrive "trailing clouds" of association from other houses, or his own, except in so far as he can entertain the party thereby; he drops his old *entourage*, as it were, temporarily, and has a vested interest in the comings and goings, the ambitions, the work, the interests, the neighbours, the scandals of the little kingdom of which he for the moment forms part. A lifetime may be enclosed between the familiar limits of Saturday to Monday—a lifetime of boredom perhaps, but the intelligent guest is not easily bored. A "shoot" proper is not perhaps the most amusing kind of party for a woman. A good shot is not always good company, and a long day spent in the open air conduces to apologetic sleepiness after dinner. But what a lot of needlework she gets through, and what a crop of scandal and *on dits* she lays in for the winter!

How many of us would like to emulate the gentleman who the other day was fined forty shillings and costs for stealing his own letter! Are not dozens of letters posted every day—letters written hastily, in bitterness, in righteous anger, perhaps—but which the writer would give half his income to recall? Only there would not be so many novels written! That insidious red mouth that greets us at every street corner is the grave of many a life's happiness, the greedy recipient of many a secret that should have continued to burn the pocket of the revealer, the forwarder of many a curse that recoils on the sender. No doubt the gentleman in question felt deeply injured at the tiresome interference of Government in his concerns. Very few people realize that the written, like the spoken, word is no longer our own; it has gone from us, like an arrow sped from the bow or a stone flung into the middle of a placid pool, that continues to make its radiating rings to the uttermost margin. It is the property of all who have heard it—it can be forgiven, but not forgotten. With regard to the other post-office story now before the public, it is lucky that the gentleman whose written thought was seven years in the transmitting still expressed him when it was received by the lady to whom it was addressed, and whom he had married.

It was Boswell who first set the ball of interviewing a-rolling, when he asked Johnson what he would do if, *par impossible*, he were shut up in a castle alone with a new-born baby. The questions propounded by modern interviewers are scarcely wiser. What next items of information will a greedy press ask for, and obtain? The sensations of a quorum of great men under the hands of the dentist? or during the peripatetics of their first offer? It is "flicking" dramatic authors "on the jaw," to ask them how they spend their "first nights"—those three dreary hours—before they are called before the curtain to be cheered or hissed, as the case may be. Do they take it smiling, or do they take it swearing? With startling unanimity most of the examples adduced confess to no undue heightening of the mental pulse, but assure us that, like Marjorie Fleming's pet hen, they are "more than usual calm on such momentous occasions," and do not add "a single damn" to the verdict which the public may even then be passing upon the child of their brain.

Dynamite, advertisement, or gratuitous insult—which? An infernal machine of the following description has been placed in the letter-box of a certain peaceable householder in the suburbs, addressed to him. A sealed packet about three inches long, wrapped in yards and yards of narrow strips of paper, sealed again with certain cabalistic signs. It was put on the window ledge to "cool its fervour" till morning, when investigations recommenced, and more unwindings revealed the words, "A rat! a rat!" The parcel was again left to its own reflections awhile, and the master of the house went out, but the mysterious parcel so preyed on his mind that he telegraphed back to his wife not to open it in his absence, or "allow the cat to do so." Now the chances are it may languish unopened until time has extracted its venom. So every bullet does not find its billet; on the other hand, it may be a blessing in disguise. De Maupassant would have made it contain a cheque for a million sterling, to be only discovered when the proposed recipients of it should be "worn, and old, and near their death."

The outcry about Stonehenge is, according to the opinion of a famous antiquary, absolutely unnecessary and unfounded. Is it likely that the feet of little children should work destruction in that which survives *du temps, l'irréparable outrance?* It is not possible to cart it away in sections, like the stones of Venice, that it may serve as paper weights and what not on the desks of scribblers. Its very vastness and uncouthness protect it; as the child said of the elephant, it is so big it looks as if "it could not all die." Anything is better than an enclosure, and a notice board, and a custodian, and the clink of pence. Fenced in, what would have become of that magnificent last scene in Mr. Hardy's novel? How could Tess and her lover have strayed together that night, hand-in-hand, to the very foot of the giant monolith, and the already condemned heroine sleep her last sleep under the free air of heaven?

When you suffer from sick headache, dizziness, constipation, or any Liver or Stomach disorders remember CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will relieve you. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½*d*.

THE VOICES OF THE MORNING.

Mr. Goschen's speech in Edinburgh brings us back to the political leader to-day. The Church Congress furnishes another general topic, and the Franco-Siamese treaty is further dealt with. The *Times* considers it unfortunate that several articles in the treaty lend themselves to more than one construction. These ambiguities may suggest to the suspicious the possibility, at all events, of some *arrière pensée* on the part of its authors. The *Standard* has an article on Prince Bismarck; the *Telegraph* on the Parisian suburb of Auteuil, which is threatened by the speculative builder; and the *Daily News* on the pleasures of M.P.'s.

MR. GOSCHEN IN EDINBURGH.

"Mr. Goschen cordially agrees with the Prime Minister," says the *Times*, "that the labours of the session have not been wasted. They have taught the electors of Great Britain what Home Rule means, and they have secured that the national judgment shall not again be delivered, as it was last year, in a state of vague and trustful ignorance. It has been shown that projects of Home Rule, however plausible they may appear when sketched in outline, turn out to be unworkable when they are closely examined. This is so much the case, that the Gladstonians, who are loudest in denouncing the rejection of the bill by the House of Lords, would have been dismayed if the measure had been returned to the Lower House in much the same form as it was sent up. In truth, the absence of any honest indignation against the House of Lords among the Gladstonians is not less remarkable than the Unionist feeling of gratitude—significantly attested, as Mr. Goschen noticed, by loud cheering at both the original and the overflow meetings in Edinburgh—towards the peers who have fearlessly done their duty. Mr. Gladstone is unable to see that the House of Lords ought to recognize any higher duty than that of taking the course which will conduce most to their own security and convenience. He has no sense, even now, as Mr. Goschen observed, of the magnitude of the problem. But the nation is beginning to understand that the solution of that problem is not to be attempted with a light heart. Public opinion will assuredly not condemn the House of Lords for rejecting a pretended settlement, which was not only discreditably scamped as a piece of parliamentary work, but was, there is every reason to believe, odious to the great majority of the people of this country."

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE LORDS.

"The campaign against the House of Lords, which some time ago loomed so largely in the imaginations of the advanced Radicals, has shrunk," says the *Standard*, "to such flimsy dimensions that the destructive analysis to which Mr. Goschen subjected Mr. Gladstone's obscure allusions to the penalties incurred by the peers might be regarded as almost a superfluous precaution. The very cases catalogued by the Home Rule leader in which the House of Lords has yielded to the expressed will of the nation should themselves suffice to show how little the analogy of past struggles can help the assailants of that assembly. Yes; the peers have always accepted the judgment of the nation when it has been ascertained, and in the matter of Home Rule they will not only accept, but are desirous in the extreme of eliciting it. That is the real reason why they have incurred the more or less factitious resentment of the machine Liberals, and been made a mark by Mr. Gladstone for palpably insincere reproach and reproof. They were wrong in 1832, because then there was not the smallest doubt that an overwhelming majority of the people ardently demanded parliamentary reform. They are right now, because it is morally certain that the preponderating feeling of the country is adverse to the measure."

THE SESSION NOT WASTED.

Mr. Goschen subjected the Home Rule Bill, says the *Telegraph*, "to a searching analysis, which proved once more its wholly provisional and perilously unsatisfactory character. It is the great merit of the Unionist party that they have thrown some light upon its dark recesses, and have exposed the vagueness, inconsistency, and hollowness of its principal provisions. When Mr. Gladstone boasts that the Session has not been wasted, Mr. Goschen is right in taking the credit of this fact to himself, and those with whom he acts in concert. The many weary months of the present year during which the Home Rule Bill has been tossed to and fro on the waves of parliamentary debate have not, indeed, been spent in vain, since once and for all they have rendered the ultimate acceptance of the measure in the highest degree impossible. We know now something of what Home Rule means—not so much as we might have known if the closure had not been so autocratically applied, but still enough to make us desire to wash our hands for ever of so distasteful and dangerous a project."

THE CHURCH AND THE DISSENTERS.

Referring to the fraternization of Churchmen and Dissenters at the Church Congress, the *Daily News* says:—"It is most instructive to note that, so long as the question is one of their proper work, the Churches can sympathize with each other. As spiritual organizations with a purely spiritual purpose and aim, the causes of quarrel are few, and the reasons for agreement, are many. But as the Rev. Mr. Cantrell, of Birmingham, pointed out at the meeting of the Baptist Union at Reading, on Monday, the existence of a State Church is an obstacle to the religious work of the other churches; and the Bishop of Worcester himself gave an illustration yesterday of its disturbing effect on the Established Church. The Church Congress is constantly turned from its proper object and converted into a political body by the necessity of looking after the political interests of the Church. The contrast between the Bishop of Worcester when expressing his sympathy with his Nonconformist visitors and when speaking on parish councils and Welsh Disestablishment brings out with great force the evils of the Church's political position. Even the Parish Councils Bill has its dark corners to a prelate, who fears, not that the religious work of the Church will be interfered with, but that the position of the clergyman may be compromised. On the whole, however, the President of the Congress was disposed to approve the principle of the bill, and his only fear seems to be lest it should introduce the thin edge of the wedge of Disestablishment and Disendowment. This is the point on which Churchmen are to be on the watch."

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE MINISTRY.

"We do not wonder," remarks the *Chronicle*, "that the leaders of the Progressive party are both angry and alarmed. The programme upon which they swept London was, as they all said frankly at the time, in large part chimerical unless the needful powers could be obtained from Parliament, and impracticable without a large reform of the antiquated methods of metropolitan taxation. The lesson of the twelvemonth has been that even a Liberal Government which speaks fair words and is not devoid of Radical leanings, will do nothing for London, and especially nothing for the London ratepayer, until it is compelled. We were the first to call attention in these columns to the disastrous effect, so far as London is concerned, of the dropping of the draft Budget, by which the Death Duties would have been reformed. The outlook now is that the present Council may obtain from the present Parliament simply nothing at all—except such scraps and fragments of reform as make the bareness more apparent, or such fallacious promises, by way of Royal Commission and otherwise, as lead us nowhere except to the Greek Kalends. If this be so, the session of the Council which has just begun may see an ominous breach between the Progressive party and the Ministry."

THE FELLOWSHIP PORTERS.

There are still about 390 names on the roll of the Fellowship Porters, writes the *Morning Advertiser*. "Most of the Fellows are too old to begin the world anew. Several who have paid their dues for 58, 40, 30, 20 years are now on the point of starvation, and one or two are kept from that last calamity of a City Guild-brother only by finding shelter in the workhouse. At last, worn out with the waiting of many years, they have taken possession of their own premises, and are hoping that by so doing they will call attention to their wrongs. There is something sadly grotesque in this mode of forcing the City's hands, but it is undeniable that the men are not going beyond their rights. The hall is their own, though legally the property of their 'rulers' and trustees, and it is about all that any of them could claim a share in. Yet potentially they are actually rich. For the 390 Fellowship Porters own £5,000 of capital stock—the last of a once fine accumulated fund, and if the hall is humble, the site is so valuable that it would bring, at least, £13,000 or £14,000 more. Of course, it is impossible to regard this as a tontine, and still less to divide it, though if judiciously invested in annuities it would help many and keep a few of the Fellowship. Nevertheless, it is high time for charity's sake and for the Corporation's credit, that something was done in this urgent matter."

LONDON IMPROVEMENTS.

"London is crying aloud for the execution of the improvements which it needs," says the *Morning Post*, "and recognizes that the improvements cannot be obtained without payment. When the next election comes on, in little more than a year hence, members of the Council will find that it will be but a poor excuse in the eyes of the electors to say that they were waiting to carry out the alterations which the metropolis requires until Parliament saw fit to alter the incidence of taxation. The business of the Council is to deal with the law as it stands, and though any representation which it may make from time to time as to the method of assessment or any other subject will, no doubt, invariably receive the friendly consideration of both Houses of Parliament, the Council is assuming a ridiculous attitude when it pretends to dictate to the House of Commons how taxation shall be levied, and refuses to take any action until its demands have been complied with."

Pall Mall Gazette Office,

18, CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.

Further alliances between the English and Russian Royal families are apparently contemplated. First of all a rumour comes from Vienna that the youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales is about to be betrothed to the Tsarevitch. Next the visit of the two Grand Dukes to Balmoral is said to be in connection with a projected marriage between the Grand Duke Paul and one of the Queen's grandchildren. The Grand Duke, who is the youngest brother of the Tsar, is a widower, his wife who was a daughter of the King and Queen of Greece having died within a year after her marriage.

The Duke and Duchess of York arrive in York by train from Stockton at half-past five this evening, and will be met and welcomed by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress with a few officials, but no ceremony will take place. Captain and Mrs. Vyner are also to be present to receive their guests, who will at once enter the carriage prepared for them, and, escorted by a squadron of Carabiners, drive through the decorated streets to Fairfield.

To-morrow morning the Royalties and the house party enter the city without any procession, arriving at the Mansion House, a handsome Georgian structure designed by the Earl of Burlington in 1725, at a quarter to one. The presentation of the freedom of the city in a splendid gold casket of local manufacture will then be made; and the wedding gift, a silver-gilt cup on a stand, will be handed to their Royal Highnesses with all due formalities. Luncheon follows next in the Guildhall, after which comes an adjournment to the Public Library, which will be opened by the Duke. At a quarter to four a grand procession is to be formed, and all the chief streets will be passed through at a slow pace to the western entrance of the Minster, where a service will be held.

Duke Alfred of Coburg has gone to visit his estates in the Tyrol and Upper Austria, and at the end of the month his Royal Highness is coming to England to visit the Queen at Balmoral and the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham. He will also make arrangements for vacating Clarence House, and for generally winding up his affairs in this country. The Duchess is staying at the palace of Sinaia, in Roumania, with her daughter, Princess Marie, whose accouchement is expected shortly. The Queen has sent out Dr. Playfair to attend upon her granddaughter.

Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, who have been staying in Germany during the last two months, and who are now at Darmstadt, will return shortly to Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, for the winter. Princess Christian and Princess Victoria are to proceed to Balmoral on a visit to the Queen soon after their return to England.

The Duke and Duchess of Portland, who have been residing at Langwell House, Caithness, since the end of July, will return shortly to Welbeck Abbey, Notts, for the winter. The Duke and Duchess are to make a brief stay in Ayrshire on their way south.

Lady Wolverton, who is staying at Tunbridge Wells, intends to pass the best part of the winter in town, and she has taken Lord and Lady Henry Grosvenor's house in South Audley-street for a few months.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have left Lairg Lodge, Sutherlandshire, where they have been staying for several weeks with Lord and Lady Fitzhardinge, on their way home to Strathfieldsaye Park, Hants.

Grouse shooting on the Duke of Devonshire's extensive moors in the Craven district of the West Riding has now stopped for the season. The Duke and his friends shot during four weeks, and were out eighteen days, and they killed 4,972 brace of grouse. Mr. Victor Cavendish and his friends also killed 149 brace on Friday and Saturday last.

The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans have left their shooting quarters in Argyllshire to pay some visits in Ireland, and they will stay for a short time at Newtown Anner, her Grace's seat in Tipperary, before returning to Bestwood Lodge, Notts, for the winter.

Lord and Lady Clinton have been staying at Falmouth during the last week, and Sir John Lubbock, M.P., and Lady Lubbock have been there for some time past. Lord Clinton's picturesque Trefusis estate on Falmouth Harbour is being laid out for building purposes.

Lord Carnarvon has taken a small party with him to shoot over his Nottingham estates, consisting of Prince Frederick Duleep Singh, Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh, and the Hon. Alexander M'Donnell. He has no seat in the district, and so is entertaining his guests at the Chesterfield Arms, Bingham, a comfortable little inn, much beloved of Nottingham cyclists. Bingham stands on the Fosse Way, the old Roman road to Newark and Lincoln.

Mrs. H. A. Brassey, who has been visiting her old home at Preston Park, near Maidstone, has received many congratulations from Kentish neighbours on the engagement of her second daughter to Mr. Charles Leveson-Gower, the son and heir of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Leveson-Gower, of Titsey Park, Surrey. Miss Evelyn Brassey, though she is not like her fortunate sister, Lady Settrington, a prospective duchess, has at all events made an alliance with a ducal family. She was only presented last season. Her eldest brother, Mr. Leonard Brassey, is off to India this week on a three months' tour, taking advantage of the visit of his uncle, Lord Brassey, to Bengal for the purposes of the opium inquiry, but he intends to be back in February to give his sister away.

A marriage will take place early in January between Mr. Richard Manders, barrister-at-law, parliamentary draughtsman to the Irish Office, eldest son of the late Mr. Richard Manders, J.P., of Brackenstown, Co. Dublin, and Miss Alice Dorothea Smith-Wright, younger daughter of Mr. H. Smith-Wright, M.P. for South Nottingham.

The Rev. E. R. Ford, M.A., who has been appointed Warden of the Church Training College for Lay workers at Stepney, has been connected with the institution for over two years. He graduated at Cambridge in 1887, and for four years was a curate at St. Matthew's in that city. He is thirty years of age.

Mark Twain's eldest daughter, Miss Clara Clemens, has a taste for authorship, and has written an allegorical play which is reported to be clever.

The Postmaster-General recently told us of a letter sent by an English correspondent to a distinguished German violin-maker, who unfortunately turned out to have departed this life some two hundred years ago. It now appears from a paragraph in the *Weimar Zeitung* that a big Belgian firm—they are fine art publishers in Ghent—sent a copy of their latest catalogue, dated September, 1893, to Monsieur Goethe, amateur de tableaux, Weimar, Allemagne.

The old premises of the Pelican Club in Gerrard-street, Soho, the scene of so many sporting "attractions," are being fitted up by the National Telephone Company for business purposes. The building stands on the site formerly occupied by Macclesfield House, associated with Lord Mohun, Swift, and Thackeray's Esmond. Many famous houses once existed in Gerrard-street. Lord Lyttelton lived there; and so did Charles Kemble and Edmund Burke.

The "Golden Lecture" in the City has sadly deteriorated, in point of attendance at any rate. There were less than a score of people yesterday to listen to the Rev. Daniel Moore, at St. Margaret's, Lothbury, while the choir boys and church officials were more than half that number; but the boys left before the lecture was delivered; so also did the curate. Things have indeed altered since the "silver-tongued lecturer" was able to draw great congregations to the church by the Bank.

Someone has been interviewing the American Congressmen, asking them whether they find it possible to save any part of their salary. Some of the answers are in the affirmative. One declares that it is possible to live well, dress well, and move in good society, and still save half his salary. One puts away £600 a year, while Congressman Livingstone, of Georgia, declares that he can make more money farming and make it easier.

TO HOLIDAY MAKERS, TOURISTS, AND TRAVELLERS.

Readers, temporarily absent from town, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning, at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(FOUNDED 1762.)

THE OLDEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN EXISTENCE.

NINETY YEARS' RECORD.

The following figures for the first ninety years of this century speak for themselves:

Received from Members		£24,456,967
Paid to Members:		
Claims by death	£19,224,346	
Bonuses	21,607,377	
Surrenders	2,093,642	
Annuities	148,770	
Total payments		£43,074,135

The total Management Expenses for the term amount to only 1.59 per cent. of the gross income.

The Society has no Agents. Write for Papers to the Office—

Opposite the MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

COURT THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.—EVERY EVENING, at 9, a Three-act Farce, being an English version of the great Parisian success, "Champignol Malgré Lui," entitled THE OTHER FELLOW, by Fred Horner. Messrs. Charles Groves, C. H. Brookfield, Weedon Grossmith, Wilfred Draycott, H. De Lange, W. Wyes, Compton Coutts, R. Nainby, Charles Burleigh, Seymour Hicks, Sydney Warden, F. Bertram, &c. Misses Pattie Brown, Marianne Caldwell, M'Intosh, Ellaline Terriss. Preceded at 8.15 by HIS LAST CHANCE. Mr. Seymour Hicks and Miss Ellaline Terriss. Doors open at 7.45. Box-office now open. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, October 7, at 3 o'clock. Doors open 2.30.

STRAND THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. WILLIE EDOUIN.
MR. ARTHUR ROBERTS'S SEASON OF 2 WEEKS.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8.15.
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2.30.
A Musical Farcical Nondescript in Two Acts, entitled
A MODERN DON QUIXOTE.
Words by GEORGE DANCE, Music by JOHN CROOK.
Mr. Arthur Roberts and Company.

STRAND THEATRE.—ARTHUR ROBERTS as a Modern Don Quixote. Electric Success. Great Success of the Cameo Gavotte.
NOTE.—The production of "The Lady Killer" and "Binks" has been postponed until after Mr. Roberts's Season.—Business Manager, J. T. MACKAY ROBERTSON.

PALACE THEATRE.—Open at 7.30. TO-NIGHT at 10.15, SCARAMOUCHE Pantomime Ballet. Mdlle. Riganti, Miss Hoby, Signors Balbiani and Albertieri, and Corps de Ballet. IDA FULLER, Peggy Pryde, Lieut. Travis, Rose Dearing, W. Morgan, Ryland and Golden, Florrie Leybourne, The Edoardos, O'Gust, John Callan, The Floradors. A PAL O' ARCHIE'S, supported by Miss Lena Delphine and Miss Ada Blanche, Mr. H. C. Barry, and Mr. Morgan. SPECIAL MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, October 7, at 2.30.—Manager, Mr. CHARLES MORTON.

EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION of GARDENING and FORESTRY, and CAPTAIN BOYTON'S WORLD'S WATER SHOW (2,000 free seats). BAND of H.M. SCOTS GUARDS, and FOUR OTHER BANDS. Beautiful ILLUMINATIONS. Admission ONE SHILLING. Open 11 A.M. to 11 P.M.

LAST of CAPTAIN BOYTON'S
WORLD'S WATER SHOW,
POSITIVE FINISH OCTOBER 14.
TWICE DAILY at 3.30 and 8. 6d. to 5s. SHOOTING the "CHUTES," 6d.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, BAKER-STREET STATION. In connection with all Railways. Through bookings at all Metropolitan Stations. New Portrait Model of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria. Magnificent group, containing Portraits of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York. Royal Tiger Hunt. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in the Howdah. "Juno," the famous War Elephant, charging a Tiger. "A Football Scrimmage." Political Celebrities. Cabinet Ministers, Past and Present. Emin Pasha. Grand Scenes and Tableaux. Music all day. Refreshment bars, &c.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, BAKER-STREET STATION.—CHAMBER OF HORRORS.—Portrait Models of Thomas Neill, Frederick Deeming, Mrs. Pearcey, &c. Admission 1s. Children under twelve, 6d. Chamber of Horrors, 6d. Open from 10 to 10.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, 1893. Mr. J. J. PADEREWSKI will play his new Polish Fantasia for Orchestra at the Norwich Festival upon one of Messrs. S. and P. Erard's new Concert Grand Pianofortes.

ART GALLERY.

NEW GALLERY.—ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION. OPEN DAILY from 10 to 6. Admission, 1s.

S. C. COCKERELL, Secretary.

NOTICES.

The OFFICES of the PALL MALL GAZETTE and the PALL MALL BUDGET are now REMOVED to 18, CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C., where all communications should be addressed.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom at the rate of ninepence per week or 9s. 9d. per quarter: to the Continent and all Countries in the Postal Union, the cost is 1s. per week or 13s. per quarter.* THE PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom, 7s. 1d. per quarter: for all destinations outside the United Kingdom 8s. 8d. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 18, CHARING CROSS-ROAD, W.C.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE, PALL MALL BUDGET, *and the* PALL MALL MAGAZINE *can be obtained at Neal's Library, 248, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; Galignani's Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; and at the Kiosques facing the Grand Hotel, on the Boulevard des Capucines.*

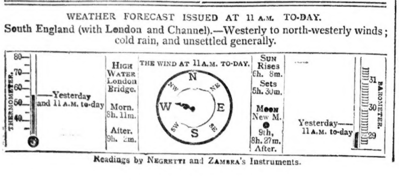
SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS of DOMESTIC WANTS
3 LINES (narrow column)... **1/-** **3 INSERTIONS ... 2/6**
Beyond 3 lines, 4d. per Line per Insertion.
NOTE.—Each line averages about Seven words.
The advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the PALL MALL BUDGET, *the Weekly Edition of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

CONTENTS.

Page 1 ...... TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—SHOWING IT UP.—THE BLOOD-TAX IN GERMANY—I. BY F. N. MAUDE, CAPTAIN (LATE R.E.).—AGRICULTURAL NOTES.
Page 2 ...... ORANGES IN LONDON. INTERVIEW WITH A LEADING IMPORTER.—OCCASIONAL NOTES.
Page 3 ...... ITALIAN POLITICS (FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).—BHANG VERSUS ALCOHOL.—THE THEATRE: "THE FORESTERS' AT DALY'S THEATRE.—WEST-COUNTRY NOTES.
Page 4 ...... REVIEWS: "FACT AND FANCY;" "THE GOSPEL FOR CHILDREN."—BOOKS RECEIVED.—THE INFLUENCE OF JOWETT.—ADVERTISEMENTS.
Page 5 ...... THE WARES OF AUTOLYCUS.—THE VOICES OF THE MORNING.—TITTLE-TATTLE.
Page 6 ...... ADVERTISEMENTS.—FOREIGN NEWS.
Page 7 ...... THE AMERICA CUP.—LATEST NEWS.
Page 8 ...... CLAN-NA-GAEL REORGANIZING.—RUMOURED ROYAL BETROTHAL.—THE CRISIS IN THE COAL TRADE.
Page 9 ...... CITY NOTES.—MONEY AND STOCKS.—FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.
Page 10 ...... SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS.—INTERNATIONAL BILLIARDS: ROBERTS FURTHER INCREASES HIS LEAD.—FOOTBALL MEMS.—THIS DAYS RACING.
Page 11 ...... PAGES FROM THE LIFE OF A WORKGIRL—CHAPTER III. BY GEORGE MOORE.—LABOUR NOTES.—THE DIVISIONS OF THE PEOPLE.—ADVERTISEMENTS.
Page 12 ...... ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEATHER FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.

South England (with **London** and Channel).—Westerly to north-westerly winds; cold rain, and unsettled generally.



Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

MAX GREGER'S
PURE WINES
OF
HUNGARY.

As Supplied to the Royal Household.

THE PUREST AND MOST WHOLESOME WINE SOLD.

Of all Wine Merchants and Grocers, and at the Stores.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE CIVIL WAR IN BRAZIL.

SITUATION BECOMING MORE CRITICAL.

PEIXOTO WILL HOLD OUT TO THE BITTER END

RIO REPORTED TO BE DESTROYED.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—The following telegram has been received from Monte Video of yesterday's date. News has been received here that the State of Parana has declared against President Peixoto, whose assumption of the powers of a dictator has aroused opposition thoughout the country, as well as at Rio de Janeiro, where an insurrection of the people has been imminent for some time. Congress has closed its sittings in Rio Janeiro, where the situation is hourly becoming more critical, with Admiral de Mello's fleet in the harbour and a marauding force of troops under President Peixoto in the city, and growing discontent among the inhabitants who resent the arbitrary course of the President. The warships *Republica* and *Pallas* hold the port of Desterro, towards which place, after a brief bombardment of Santos, five rebel vessels sailed to establish Admiral de Mello's headquarters. The entire State of Santa Catharina has declared in favour of the rebels, and this action combined with the recent victories along the Rio Grande do Sul frontier has given increased animation to the revolutionary movement. No active part in affairs has been taken by the Brazilian squadron in the Upper Uruguay River, which still remains neutral.

THE NEW PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT.

It is probable that Dr. Ruy Barbosa, who is now here, will be called to Desterro to assume the post of President of the Provisional Government which will be set up by the constantly growing element hostile to President Peixoto. The Brazilian cruiser *Bahia* passed here yesterday afternoon on her way north to join Admiral de Mello's squadron. President Peixoto has issued a manifesto, declaring that he will not resign, but will retain office, and continue to fight it out as long as he has control of the five thousand troops now under his command. The cities of the Taqui and Guarhi in Rio Grande are in the power of the insurgents, who are conducting active operations from these points. Bage, Yaguaron, and other frontier towns have been abandoned by General Castilho's troops, which have been concentrated to defend Pelotas and Porto Alegre. The Brazilian Consul here refuses to despatch any vessels from Monte Video to any ports in Brazil.—*Reuter.*

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—A Buenos Ayres despatch says that Admiral de Mello has practically destroyed Rio. The port of Santos is blockaded, and trade with Rio paralyzed. The Government is negotiating for the purchase of warships.—*Central News.*

MONTE VIDEO, Tuesday Evening.—The Brazilian ironclad *Bahia* left this port to-day, and proceeded in a northerly direction. It is reported that she intends to join the insurgent fleet.—*Reuter.*

AFFAIRS IN ARGENTINA QUIETING DOWN.

BUENOS AYRES, Tuesday Night.—The railway and telegraph lines cut by the insurgents in various districts have been restored, and all is now quiet throughout the Republic. Señor Valentin Virasoro has been chosen as candidate for the governorship of Corrientes. The journal *Nacion*, which had been suppressed, reappeared to-day.—*Reuter.*

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF HONDURAS.

Advices received from Comayagua state that General Vasquez was installed as President of the Republic of Honduras, in succession to General Ponciano Leivo, on August 15. The new President, on assuming office, issued a decree of amnesty and forgiveness to all exiles and political offenders now undergoing punishment. He has since restored to Honduras liberty of the press.

THE FRENCH IN SIAM.

THE TREATY SIGNED.

BANGKOK, Tuesday.—The signature of treaty and convention between France and Siam was duly effected to-day without a hitch of any kind. M. Le Myre de Vilers, the French Plenipotentiary, and M. Pavie, the Minister, will leave for Bang-Pain to-morrow, in order to visit the King.—*Reuter.*

THE PROJECTED TREATY OF COMMERCE.

PARIS, Wednesday.—M. de la Berge, senator, writing in the *Siècle* to-day, urges that the French Government in its negotiations for a Treaty of Commerce with Siam ought not to demand any privilege for French products, but simply the utmost freedom of commerce and navigation. Such a treaty he declares would remove the only serious argument by which Great Britain could support her claims in that region, and would render the creation of a buffer State unnecessary. He adds that a buffer State in practice would only be productive of pernicious results.—*Reuter.*

THE GREEK BOAT AND THE BULGARIAN SENTRY.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE INCIDENT.

SOFIA, Tuesday Evening.—A small Greek sailing-boat was recently fired on near Widdin by a Bulgarian sentry; but as the circumstances of the case were regarded as fully justifying the sentry's action the matter is not regarded as possessing any importance. The reports of the incident published in certain foreign journals, however, have been so incorrect and incomplete as to create an entirely erroneous impression. According to official data, the facts were as follows:—

The boat in question was seen approaching the shore of the Danube near Widdin at a point where, owing to the sanitary regulations, no landing is permitted. A sentry belonging to the sanitary cordon who was on duty at the spot called to the crew either to go further from the shore or

TO PROCEED TO THE QUARANTINE STATION

for the purpose of fulfilling the legal formalities. The boat, however, continued its approach. The sentry thinking he had perhaps not been understood, got two shepherds to repeat his summons in Roumanian. Still no notice was taken, and the boat being by this time close to the land the crew proceeded to cast anchor. The sentry several times repeated his orders but received no reply. He then first of all fired in the air. In view of his orders not to allow any vessel to moor at this spot the sentry then fired on the boat, wounding one of the crew, all of whom then manned their dingy and rowed to the Roumanian side of the river. The sailing boat remained for some days at anchor, where she was abandoned. There is no truth in the statement that the vessel was driven towards the Bulgarian shore by a squall. The weather was quite fine, as is evident from the fact that the crew were able to cross to the Roumanian shore in a simple skiff. In view of these circumstances it is generally believed that the affair will not have any further consequences.—*Reuter.*

THE FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

GRAVE ANXIETY FELT.

MADRID, Wednesday.—The news from Morocco is still of a menacing character, the report that 12,000 Moors are around Melilla by no means relieving public anxiety. Indignation is expressed that the Moors were found to have horribly mutilated the corpses of Spaniards, and a very bad impression has been produced by the publication of the resolution arrived at by the Spanish Government, by which the question of taking energetic steps for the punishment of the Moors has for the present been adjourned. Fears are expressed that the result may be a series of popular demonstrations demanding vengeance for the attack upon Spanish troops. At Malaga and Seville especially public indignation has already reached a high pitch, and signs are not wanting that open expression of it may be looked for.—*Central News.*

THE NEW WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

NO FRESH INSTRUCTIONS SENT TO SIR H. LOCH.

Intelligence received at Cape Town yesterday from Buluwayo, Lobengula's kraal, confirms the report that large impis surround the borders of Mashonaland. Lobengula is said to be enraged at alleged cattle thefts by Mashonas. Dr. Jameson has been officially authorized to take whatever steps may be necessary for the protection of life and property. The Chartered Company's troops comprise three bodies of 300 mounted men each, stationed at Forts Salisbury, Victoria, and Charter respectively. The men are well officered, and provided with machine guns on galloping carriages. The company also has a garrison of about 200 men at each fort. The operations at present are confined to scouting, with the object of ascertaining the precise position of the Matabele, in order to avoid an engagement in the bushy hill country. Mr. Selous remains at Juli.

Reuter's agency is informed that the Colonial Office have despatched no fresh instructions to Sir Henry Loch concerning the action to be taken by the British South Africa Company against Lobengula. It is considered that the terms laid down by Lord Ripon on this subject in his recent despatches to the High Commissioner, and communicated by Mr. Buxton to Parliament, suffice to meet every emergency.

The Colonial Office, it is stated, has received within the last two days telegrams from Sir Henry Loch, Governor of the Cape, describing fully the recent events in Mashonaland. It is stated that Sir Henry Loch has not given the South Africa Company leave to attack Lobengula's impi, but he has granted Dr. Jameson leave to send out scouts to reconnoitre as to the march of the impi. The impi, when last seen, was close to Fort Victoria, but not going in that direction. The British force is not 2,000, as reported by some correspondents, but about 700 or 800 men, all of whom are fully trained.

THE ROYAL NIGER COMPANY.

THE MIZON QUESTION.

Concerning the reported collisions between the Royal Niger Company and the Mizon expedition, the company's agents declare that there is no question of any such conflict on the Upper Benue, where they have considerable forces. The French flag has been withdrawn from Muri, and M. Mizon, with his party, has proceeded to Yola where, however, the Sultan or Emir refuses to receive him. It is expected that the Mizon party will move in a south-easterly direction, so as to counteract the influence of the German Expedition under Baron von Uechtritz, which is now starting from Yola in order to secure for Germany the Hinterland of the Cameroons. The Mizon question is now one entirely between France and Germany, and the Niger Company has no longer any interest in the matter. It will be remembered that Lieutenant Mizon, during his last visit to Paris, asserted that Yola was independent of Sokoto, so that it was open to France to make a treaty with the ruler of that territory. Great Britain disputed that view, but the Niger Company thought it prudent to obtain from the Emir of Yola, with the assent of the Sultan of Sokoto, a treaty which gives to the Company full rights over the territories of the Emir of Yola, otherwise known as Adamawa.

FRENCH EXPLORATION IN AFRICA.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The *Journal des Debats* to-day announces that the Monteil Mission, which was to have set out to-morrow in order to follow up the work of exploration carried on by the late Duc d'Uzes in Africa has not yet completed its preparations. Captain Monteil, however, will probably start by the second boat a few days hence.—*Reuter.*

THE STORMS IN AMERICA.

LOSS OF UPWARDS OF 200 LIVES.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday.—Reports from the Gulf of Mexico and the coast of Plague, Emine, and Jefferson parishes are most alarming. The number of lives lost there and elsewhere as far as is actually known is estimated at 201, and the damage to property is set down at 1,250,000 dols. The worst news comes from Bayou Cook, between Bartoria Bay and the mouth of the Mississippi, where a colony of oyster fishermen, numbering 150, with their families, are reported to have perished.—*Reuter.*

FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

SUICIDE OF THE SIGNALMAN.

A telegram from Catasauqua, in county Lehigh, Pennsylvania, describes a rather tragic affair which occurred there yesterday morning. A watchman whose duty it was to regulate the passage of trains at a level crossing deserted his post, and in his absence a couple of trains got on the same line and collided, one of the engine drivers being killed on the spot, while the other succumbed to his injuries shortly afterwards. The truant watchman was so overwhelmed when he discovered what had occurred that he blew his brains out.

SUICIDE OF AN AUSTRIAN COUNT.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—Count Rudolph Palffy, reputed to be a cousin of the Austrian Prince Palffy, is reported to have committed suicide while out shooting at Mahwan, New Jersey.—*Central News.*

A WHALER WITHIN SIX DEGREES OF THE NORTH POLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday.—The steamer *Jeanie*, of the Arctic whaling fleet has arrived here. She reports that the steam whaler *Newport* passed her last winter in the Herschell Islands, and, aided by a sea particularly free from ice, worked her way north this summer in pursuit of whales as far as 84 deg., or within 6 deg. of the North Pole. This is the most northerly point that man has ever reached. The ship was unable to proceed further, but it is believed that had the *Newport* been supplied with dogs and sleds the Pole could easily have been reached over the ice.—*Reuter.*

SENOR SAGASTA WORSE.

MADRID, Wednesday.—Senor Sagasta is much worse. He has had a stroke of paralysis, which has deprived him of the use of his legs and of the power to articulate.—*Dalziel.*

ALLEGED MURDER OF A WIFE IN GERMANY.

HANOVER, Wednesday.—Last night Frau Pohl, the wife of an optical instrument maker and purveyor to the Court, died from poisoning by prussic acid. Her husband, when arrested on suspicion of having administered the poison, attempted to swallow a small dose, and to shoot himself with a revolver, but was prevented by the police officers from carrying out his intention.—*Dalziel.*

THE RUSSIAN BALTIC FLEET.

A correspondent at Helsingfors states that arrangements are quietly being made in that port for the wintering there of the entire Baltic Fleet, including some of the vessels now with Admiral Avelan in the Mediterranean. As is generally known, the regular station of the fleet is Cronstadt, and as the squadron has never before wintered elsewhere since the Crimean War, the step is a very significant one, particularly taken in connection with the simultaneous formation of a squadron in the Mediterranean. Helsingfors is generally accessible in winter, while Cronstadt is not.

A telegram from Breslau states that a local paper has received from Kissingen, from what it describes as an excellent source, a report to the effect that Prince Bismarck's condition has become so serious that it is doubtful whether he will ever leave Kissingen alive. No confirmation of this alarming statement has reached Berlin from any quarter

FOR THE AMERICA CUP.

FINAL PREPARATIONS.—"VALKYRIE" IN DOCK.

FORECASTS BY EXPERTS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

(Per Anglo-American Telegraph Company, Limited.)

New York, Tuesday Night.—It is estimated that 8,000 persons visited Erie Basin to-day for the purpose of inspecting Lord Dunraven's shapely cutter *Valkyrie*, which will contest with *Vigilant* on Thursday for the America Cup. Those who saw her yesterday, and who went back again to-day, much admired the beauty of her lines, and have reached the conclusion that she will be a dangerous rival in any kind of weather.

She will undoubtedly bury in a sea more than *Vigilant*, but will spank less and lose little headway on that account. Her body, which is quite full amidships, is carried away so easily forward and aft, that the impression of extreme speed is at once created. As to her ability to hold up to windward in a stiff sea against a centreboard boat of the *Vigilant's* draught and power, there is a question in the minds of some experts which can only be answered by a race. Many think that the American boat should win on her sail-spread alone.

After the crew of the English yacht had breakfasted this morning they were set to work on the rigging, the task of cleaning her bottom being turned over to dockyard workmen.

Mr. Watson, who was about *Valkyrie's* hull nearly all the morning, discovered many imperfections which escaped the eye of the ordinary observer. About 140 of her old copper plates were taken off and replaced by new ones 1-32 of an inch in thickness. Mr. Watson said that he would have put more on had the supply of nails not given out. The plates had been cracked during the voyage.

When the labourers completed their work this evening *Valkyrie's* hull was as smooth and as shining as the copper utensils of the most thrifty housewife. What looked like a mixture of grease and red paint, a compound known only to Mr. Watson, was smeared over the bottom and sides of the vessel. Her broken bulkhead rail, which was damaged on the voyage to New York, was repaired to-day.

If the programme arranged a few hours ago is adhered to, *Valkyrie* will be launched to-morrow afternoon, and at two o'clock John Hyslop will measure her at the wharf at the entrance of Erie Basin. A friend of C. O. Iselin, one of the owners of *Vigilant*, had a talk with Mr. Hyslop to-day. The measurer said that he thought *Valkyrie* and *Vigilant* were to be measured side by side. This was a surprise to Mr. Iselin's friends, who knew of no such arrangement. Lord Dunraven will have a representative present when the boats are measured, and *Vigilant* will, it is understood, be brought from City Island to-morrow morning. As near as can be guessed at this time of writing, *Valkyrie* will get an allowance of a trifle over a minute.

Lord Dunraven, accompanied by Mr. Maitland Kersey, the Marquis of Ormonde, and Mr. Kerr, spent an hour on the *Valkyrie* this morning. He then returned to the city, taking Mr. Oddie, secretary of the New York Yacht Club, along with him.

Mr. John Harvey, a well-known English naval architect now engaged in business in New York, and who gained credit some years ago as the designer of the schooner yacht *Miranda*, a winner in England before she came here, saw *Valkyrie* yesterday. He said, "She is another *Thistle*, and will be beaten. It is a great mistake to cut away her forefoot so much. She may reach and run, but she will be beaten to windward. *Vigilant* is a ship, *Valkyrie* a plaything."

According to J. W. Smith, Inspector of the National Weather Bureau, the yachts are likely to run foul of a cyclone on Thursday. He says there is a chance that the high pressure now off the coast of Virginia may drive the southern storm inland, and so bring about a change that will be most desirable to New Yorkers.

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club issued to-day a circular to the captains of all vessels intending to follow the yachts. A warning and a caution are served as to the absolute necessity of a free course for the boats; and an urgent request is made that no unnecessary blowing of whistles or firing of guns will interfere with signals from the flagship.

Superintendent Byrnes, on behalf of the Police Department, has hired the screw steamer *Aurora* for service on the days of the international yacht races. Six boats' crews of policemen, numbering in all about fifty men, will be on board, four of the six having charge of life-boats, and the balance the life-rafts. Five surgeons of the Police Department will report at Pier 8, North River, equipped with the necessary appliances for resuscitating persons who may fall overboard.

On the special request of Commodore Kane, the police boat will keep the excursionists away from the yachts.

A COAL SHIP ON FIRE.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS AT SEA.

The Pacific mail, which arrived at Plymouth yesterday, brings news of the loss by burning of the German barque *Helmuth* [illegible] the South American coast. She sailed from Newcastle [illegible] with a cargo of coals for Valparaiso. When off Cape Horn [illegible] into rough weather, the crew suffering a good deal; but the horror of the situation was intensified when, in the last week of July, it was found that her cargo had caught fire, the cause probably being spontaneous combustion. Strenuous efforts were made to extinguish the conflagration, and after a time the men were lulled into a false sense of security. On August 1 however, when off the Chilian coast there was a fierce renewal of the fire, and the captain had no alternative but to abandon the vessel. This was not done, however, without an attempt being made to save her by running her ashore. Boats were provisioned in case of absolute necessity, and two days later the crew discovered that they could

Hold Out No Longer against the Raging Fire.

The ship was alight almost from stem to stern, and the captain and nine men entered one of the boats, the mate and eight of the crew taking to another when about twenty-eight miles south of Galera Point. The mate and his companions fought manfully for eleven days against a terrific gale, and in a state of great exhaustion, having endured terrible sufferings and great privations, they landed at Ancud on August 14. The captain's boat was lost sight of the day following that of the ship being abandoned, and up to the time that advices were despatched there was no news of her unfortunate company. A boat's gear had been picked up, but there was nothing about it to assist identification. It is supposed that the boat got out of her course and was lost in the storm.

THE PARIS POLICE AND THE POPULAR CLUBS.

Paris, Wednesday.—Great excitement has been caused among the frequenters of the popular clubs of Paris by the action of the new Prefect of Police, M. Lepine, in summoning to his office the presidents of those institutions. He has called upon them to carry out at once a number of reforms, including the immediate expulsion of all persons who are notoriously known as professional gamblers, and the absolute suppression of all loans on the part of the management to players.—*Dalziel.*

THE EDITORSHIP OF THE "REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE."

M. Joseph Reinach, Deputy, says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, has resigned the editorship of the *République Française*. His successor is M. Jules Méline, the famous corn-taxer, who intends to make the paper the organ of protection. The *République Française* was founded by Gambetta some time after the war, when the Reactionists had united in a tremendous effort to overthrow the Republic. It became under his editorship the most important political organ in France, and contributed for a great part in the triumph of the present institutions. Nearly all the members of its staff afterwards rose to high political situations. M. Joseph Reinach, the member of a wealthy family of bankers of German origin, was then Gambetta's private secretary. After the death of the great French statesman, he became editor of the *République Française*, whose influence, however, has declined. M. Joseph Reinach has suffered a good deal politically and socially on account of the sins of his uncle and father-in-law, the late Baron Reinach, the great Panama corruptor. Probably this has something to do with M. Joseph Reinach's retirement from the *République Française*.

ANOTHER LOVERS' TRAGEDY NEAR KING'S CROSS.

A MAN SHOOTS HIS MISTRESS AND COMMITS SUICIDE.

Another tragedy, somewhat similar to that which occurred a fortnight since in Regent-square, took place last night in Claremont-square, Pentonville. A few minutes before eleven o'clock four shots startled the inhabitants of the square, and for some minutes their origin could not be ascertained. Police-constable Greening, 236 G, who was on duty in the square, at once commenced a search, and in the eastern corner of it, immediately at the back of the reservoir in Pentonville, he found the prostrate forms of a young man and a young woman. They were both bleeding from wounds in the head, and the man was unconscious. The bodies lay close together, and between them was a six-chambered revolver. It was undoubtedly this with which the wounds were inflicted. The woman was partially conscious, and as the man was lifted into a hansom cab she remarked,

"Look After Him; Never Mind Me."

After his removal the woman was placed in another cab by police-constable 109 G, and conveyed to the Royal Free Hospital in Gray's Inn-road. Up to midnight she had not lost consciousness; in fact, was able to make a statement to the police, notwithstanding the fact that bullets had passed completely through her head from side to side. She was sufficiently sensible when removed from the ground to the cab to remark, "Be careful; mind my head." The examination of the victims by the house surgeon at the hospital showed that the man was suffering from a shot wound in the right temple, apparently self-inflicted, and that the bullet had not found an exit. The woman was suffering from wounds on both sides of the head, as if (so it was described) two shots had been fired at her, and by some inexplicable manipulation had passed right through the head. That she still retained her senses was nothing less than remarkable.

The Man's Condition is Regarded as Hopeless,

but the doctors have a more favourable opinion regarding the woman. She appears to be the only person who can explain the extraordinary occurrence, which she has done to the following effect:—"The man who shot me is named Frederick William Whitehead, a warehouseman, living at 23, Haverstock-street, City-road. I have been cohabiting with him for some time. I left him a week ago through some disagreement. By appointment I went to his place at dinner-time to-day, and this evening we went to Collins's Music Hall. We afterwards went for a walk at his request. When coming down Pentonville Hill he asked me to go for a walk round Claremont-square, and we turned off the main road. When at the east corner of the square he drew a revolver from his breast pocket and fired first at me and then at himself." The young woman gives her name as Daisy Edwards, and her age as twenty-four, and says she formerly lived at Heygate-street, Walworth-road, with the injured man as Mr. and Mrs. Leslie. Her present residence and occupation are not known.

The Victims have been Visited in the Hospital

by Superintendent Hammond and Inspector Radley, who has the case in hand, but up to a late hour last night there was an almost utter absence of motive apparent. It may be mentioned as a remarkable coincidence that a house facing the scene of this tragedy was also the scene of a similar occurrence about two years ago. On that occasion an actor shot an actress in the passage of the house, both being dead from wounds in the head when the street door was forced by a police inspector. It would appear that the scene of last night's crime had been preconceived by the unfortunate man. It was immediately under the railings surrounding the Reservoir, adjoining which there is no footpath, the roadway being flush with the iron railings at which the couple fell. The fact that this corner—the eastern corner of the square—is particularly dark and unfrequented is further regarded as indicating that the young woman was lured to the spot to fall a victim to either jealousy or revenge.

Death of Whitehead This Morning.

On inquiry at the Royal Free Hospital this morning a reporter ascertained that Whitehead gradually sank through loss of blood, and died at about twenty minutes past eight. Daisy Edwards, his intended victim, has never once complained of her injuries, and retains perfect consciousness. The police at Walworth have been communicated with and instructed to inquire into the relations of the couple while (as stated by the woman) residing at Heygate-street there. It has been ascertained that latterly Edwards has been living at 156, Hampstead-road. Claremont-square, the scene of the tragedy, is on the south side of Pentonville-road, and the southern end of it, where the bodies were discovered, is coterminous with the boundaries of three of the postal districts, namely, N., E.C., and W.C. The revolver, the weapon used by the man, is of the black bull-dog type, pin fire, and six-chambered, four of which had been discharged. It is now in the possession of the police at King's Cross-road station. Later investigations show that two of the shots were fired at the woman and the other two were intended by Whitehead to end his own career. One of the two shots which entered Edwards's head has been extracted, flattened almost to the form of a penny piece. Although Whitehead is supposed to have fired two shots at himself there is only one wound, and a corresponding hole on the left hand side leads to the supposition that the bullet or bullets passed completely through.

The Antecedents of Whitehead.

There is probably now only one person who can tell why Frederick William Whitehead shot his mistress and then turned the revolver on himself in Claremont-square last night, and that is Daisy Sinclair, the young woman herself, who now lies with every prospect of a speedy recovery at the Royal Free Hospital Gray's-inn-road. Very little is at present known of Whitehead. For one week only he has lived at 23, Haverstock-street, City-road, and his landlady during that time saw him but seldom. He was apparently very despondent, and something seemed to weigh upon his mind. He did not say much about himself, and as he persisted in paying for his lodgings in advance no inquiries were made. Once during the week Miss Sinclair visited him, and was introduced as "Mrs. Leslie," his wife. She was a pleasant young woman, and Whitehead seemed to brighten up very much while in her company. Last night when he left his lodgings for the last time he told his landlady that he was going to Collins' Music Hall, and it would be late before he returned. There was nothing unusual in his conduct at that time. The next that was heard of him at 23, Haverstock-street, was that he was dead. No sign of a revolver had been seen and no indication of his intention to commit such a deed had been noticed. Whitehead was thirty-four years of age, and had been employed as a warehouseman. Some uncertainty still prevails as to the previous history of Miss Sinclair. She has, it is alleged cohabited with her assailant under various assumed names at several addresses. Up to the time Whitehead went to live at Haverstock-street she had lived with him as "Mrs. Leslie," and it was only owing to some quarrel that they separated even then. One theory of the crime is that last night he had pressed her to again take up her abode with him, and her refusal had driven him to attempt to murder her, and then take his own life. Miss Sinclair's escape from death was most marvellous. Both bullets struck her head, but neither penetrated the skull. Severe external wounds mark the spots where the bullets grazed, but the doctors say these will soon heal. Claremont-square was visited by numbers of loiterers this morning, but the spot where the tragedy was enacted bears no trace of anything which might gratify the curious.

THE ARDLAMONT SHOOTING MYSTERY.

PIECE OF HAMBROUGH'S SKULL FOUND.

An Ardlamont correspondent telegraphs:—The latest development from Ardlamont is the discovery on the top of the dyke in the wood where Lieutenant Hambrough was shot of a piece of the unfortunate young fellow's skull, with three pellet marks on it. The position in which the piece of bone was found is regarded as strong evidence that Lieutenant Hambrough was shot while at the bottom of the ditch, as was suggested. The discovery has caused much sensation in the district, and will probably have an important bearing on the case when the trial comes on. It now transpires that Monson called upon a local banker, and, representing that he expected £1,000 from his mother, the Hon. Mrs. Monson, asked for an advance. The banker gave him a cheque book, and he drew £300.

THE IMPRISONED DYNAMITERS.

At a meeting of the Amnesty Association held in Dublin last night a resolution was carried stating that in view of the attitude of the Home Secretary all Irishmen in England be asked to use all their voting and other powers to procure the release of the Irish prisoners from English prisons. Another resolution was adopted declaring that the real gaolers of these prisoners are the Anti-Parnellite members of Parliament, and calling upon their constituents to compel them to alter their attitude on the amnesty question.

A fatal carriage accident occurred at Rusthall, Kent, last night. Two carriages collided and two ladies were thrown out. One was killed on the spot, and the other, who lies in the hospital, is not expected to recover from the terrible injuries she received.

THE BATH MURDER MYSTERY.

SEARCHING FOR THE MOTIVE.

At Weston court-house, near Bath, yesterday, the hearing of the charge against Arthur Stevenson Coombs, aged twenty years, coachbuilders' apprentice, of having murdered Elsie Luke, alias Wilkie, in or about August, 1891, on Hampden Down, near Bath, was resumed. The court was again crowded, and hundreds of persons were unable to obtain admission. Mr. Cannings Collins prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Titley again appeared for the defence.

Mr. Collins read several letters found in the prisoner's Gladstone bag at his home from a young woman named Pollie Sheppard, the letters extending from February, 1891, to July of the same year. Sheppard in these letters alluded to the prisoner's acquaintance with Wilkie, and appeared to be jealous of his movements in connection with the murdered woman. He also read a letter from Sheppard to Coombs, in which the former accused him of being a coward in his dealings, and underhanded. The next letter showed that a reconciliation had been effected. Mr. Collins said he thought it might be that the position of the accused between these two women was such as to work upon his mind and cause him to commit the crime of which he was accused. Evidence would be called to show that a small broken brooch found in the prisoner's room was similar to one formerly worn by Luke, and a doctor would prove that on August 7, 1891, the prisoner was treated for what appeared to be a human bite. The accused was again remanded until Monday.

FEVER PATIENTS IN LONDON HOSPITALS.

3,097 UNDER TREATMENT.

There was a jump in the total number of patients under treatment in the London fever hospitals during yesterday. The officials of the Metropolitan Asylums Board report this morning that there are 3,097 patients under treatment at the present time, as compared with 3,074 yesterday, it having been found possible to admit forty-two fresh patients from all parts of London. The demands for admission, however, still far exceed the vacancies which occur upon the discharge of recovered patients. The new "Fountain" Hospital at Tooting is being rapidly pushed forward, and a visit of inspection will be made in a few days.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT EALING DEAN.

Acton, Wednesday (Special).—Early this morning the bodies of a man and woman were found lying in a yard at the rear of the Old Hat public-house at Ealing Dean. It is surmised that the man, who has been identified as James Scott, a secondhand clothes dealer, living near the scene of the tragedy, cut the woman's throat and afterwards took his own life in the same way.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

Manchester, Wednesday (Special).—At a meeting of the Manchester City Council this morning, Sir John Harwood announced, amid loud cheers, that after consultation with the engineers and dredging master, it had been decided that the Ship Canal would be ready for opening on the 1st of January next. On that day, therefore, vessels would be free to traverse the whole length of the Canal from the Mersey to the Manchester Docks.

PISTOL ACCIDENT TO A SCHOOLBOY.

Stockport, Wednesday (Special)—A serious shooting affair happened at Stockport Grammar School, this morning. A boy named Liddell, one of the boarders, was seated at a desk with others, and took out his pocket pistol, which he held in his hand, with the muzzle pointing towards him. The pistol was discharged, and the bullet entered the lad's nose and lodged in the base of his skull. The injury is a serious one, and the lad had to be removed to the infirmary, where he now lies.

REMARKABLE SUICIDE IN DUBLIN.

Dublin, Wednesday (Special).—A remarkable suicide is reported in Dublin to-day. A young man named Donnelly went to the asylum for the blind and demanded admittance to see his sister, but was refused. He then sat on the doorstep, and, taking from his pocket a bottle containing poison, drank the contents and died.

CHOLERA ON BOARD A STEAMER.

Malta, Wednesday.—One death from cholera has occurred on board the steamer *Ravenshoe*, which has arrived here from Marseilles. The vessel will coal in strict quarantine outside the port.—*Reuter.*

THE PROJECTED INCOME-TAX IN FRANCE.

Paris, Wednesday.—It is understood that the Minister of Finance is drawing up the income-tax bill announced by M. Peytral. A set of questions has been addressed to all French consuls abroad with instructions to fill in details concerning foreign legislation on the subject, together with the rate or scale of the tax and its proportion to other imposts. —*Reuter.*

THE WELSH LAND COMMISSION.

The Welsh Land Commission, after a lapse of ten days, resumed its sittings to-day at Towyn, Merionethshire, and for the following three days will sit at Bala, where Mr. T. E. Ellis, M.P., Junior Lord of the Treasury, is expected to give evidence.

FIRE AT A LONDON MUSIC-HALL.

The fire brigade were called by fire alarm at half-past seven last night to Poplar High-street, where the property of the Queen's Palace of Varieties Company (Limited) was found to have taken fire. A back building of one floor, about 50 ft. by 30 ft. in dimensions, used as a scene-painting shop and stores, had taken fire from an unknown cause, and although the workmen got one of the hydrants attached to the building to work, and the firemen supplemented this with another street hydrant, the premises were badly damaged by fire, heat, and water. The contents and building were insured in the Phœnix and other offices.

DISCOVERY OF MYCENIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The excavations which have just been brought to a conclusion in the Isle of Salamis, says the Athens correspondent of the *Standard*, have resulted in the discovery of a hundred ancient tombs, lying in five parallel rows. Most of them are oblong and quadrangular in shape. Another discovery is that of a large cemetery, the first yet found with Mycenian characteristics. The sepulchres, which are very small and narrow, are constructed of unhewn stones. The bodies of the dead were probably not buried in an extended position. Fifty antique vases of the Mycenian epoch, and in a good state of preservation, have also been found, together with a number of objects in bronze and gold, including rings, buckles, spindles, and other things. The cemetery belonged to an unknown city, not the home of Ajax, but situated, according to Strabo, opposite the Isle of Ægina.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The members of the London County Council met yesterday for the first time since the recess. The attendance was not large.

The Finance Committee reported that there was no need to alter the rate for the next half year, which was to be 6½*d.* A loan of £12,000 was granted to St. Pancras Vestry for electric lighting works, £11,100 to the St. Martin's in the Fields Vestry for wood-paving works, £5,100 to the Kensington Vestry for similar works, and various minor loans to other bodies.

The Tramway Question.

The Highways Committee reported in favour of no further action being taken by the Council at present to obtain powers for the construction of a tramway over Westminster Bridge and along a portion of the Victoria Embankment. Colonel Ford moved an amendment to refer the report back to the Committee for further consideration. Mr. Bassett Hopkins said it would be suicidal to construct the tramways across the bridge without the tramway company's co-operation with the Council. This at present they would not do, and as the lines of the company would become purchaseable by the Council in four years time he thought it best to wait. After further discussion the amendment was put and lost, and the report was agreed to.

IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT TO-DAY.

C. Silverthorpe.

The official receiver issued a summary of the accounts of Charles Silverthorpe, jun., boot and shoe manufacturer, trading in Cowper-street, City-road, also at Haverstock-hill and Northampton. The liabilities amount to £30,696, of which £15,178 are expected to rank, and assets are estimated at £10,256. It is stated that the debtor does not intend to submit any proposal to his creditors

THE CLAN-NA-GAEL REORGANIZING

TO ANSWER THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

A SECRET SERVICE OFFICER'S STATEMENTS.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW.

I have just had (writes a *Pall Mall Gazette* reporter) an interview with a Secret Service officer upon the probable result on Irish-American politics of the throwing out of the Home Rule Bill by the House of Lords. My informant is a gentleman who has been employed by the British Government from the inception of the Parnell movement, through all the stormy periods of the dynamite era in England, on the Continent, and in America, and who now holds himself in readiness to act upon the first outbreak of further outrages. With the single exception of Le Caron, there is probably no man living so familiar as he with the men associated with the Clan-na-Gael and its machinations.

"What is likely to be the result of the action of the House of Lords upon the Irish National party in America?" I asked. "Just at present," he replied, "it is hard to tell, because the chiefs of the party are in a state of disorganisation, due to the fact that till very lately there has been no strong man available in America to hold them together and to counteract the great blows which the Clan-na-Gael received by the revelations of Major Le Caron, and by the consequences of Dr. Cronin's murder in Chicago."

"Is the disorganisation likely to continue?"—"I am strongly of opinion that not only will there be an attempt to reorganize, but that the

REORGANIZATION IS GOING ON QUIETLY

at the present moment. It must be remembered that in March, 1889, shortly after the Cronin murder, Mr. Patrick Egan, the former treasurer of the Land League, and former president of the Irish National League of America, was appointed by President Harrison as United States Minister to Chili. This practically took him out of Irish politics for four years, at all events to such an extent that his name could not be used by his friends of the Clan-na-Gael. Nor could he openly interfere. I look upon Egan as the strongest man the Clan-na-Gael has, and I know him to be a perfect organizer. The result has been that things have lain in abeyance, partly through Egan's absence, and partly through the silent treaty with Gladstone and his friends that things should be kept quiet, at all events until he had tried his hand at Home Rule. Egan is now free, and Home Rule is for the present defeated. Therefore I think things will look stormy on the other side in a short time. In fact, I know that Egan and his friend Pat Ford, of the *Irish World*, are already considering the situation."

"How do you know, may I ask?"—"I am continually in correspondence with informants on the other side who are in the know, and a day or two ago I had a conversation with one who has come to England, one who is associated with the party. They admit that

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE,

for, as they say, to be content with what has been done, and with the idle promises which have been made from time to time by the Gladstonians, would, after the immense expenditure of money and even life, with their best men in prison in England, make the Irish party in America the laughing stock of the world, and would eventually be turned against them even in American politics."

"The manner in which it would affect them in American politics is not quite clear."—"You must remember that in '88 there was a split in the Irish voting party in America. That split was caused by Egan and Ford. The Irish in America having hitherto voted solid for the Democrats, Ford, at the instigation of Egan, pointed out in the *Irish World* that the Democrats had never done anything for the Irish, and called upon his readers who favoured the active policy to give the Republicans a chance. A great number of them accordingly voted Republican—in fact, all the members of the Clan-na-Gael did—and Harrison was elected President. I may add that although this arrangement was made between Egan and Ford, there was a third party to the bargain in the person of the late J. G. Blaine, whom Harrison made Secretary of State, and who, to reward Egan (for Ford is a lazy man, and would take nothing, although it was offered him) made him (Egan) United States Minister to Chili. If Egan had been in a position to act at the last election, Harrison would have been probably re-elected, whereas the Clan-na-Gael and the Irish party were disorganised, and Cleveland captured many of the Irish votes which had been cast against him before."

"And the action of the House of Lords will not further demoralise the Clan-na-Gael, you think?"—"On the contrary, it is certain to draw them together again and, in fact, the Clan-na-Gael is bestirring itself in that direction at the present time. Of course, a burnt child dreads the fire, and I know that no person will be admitted into the new organization except those bearing the strongest possible credentials, and those approved by one of their secret committees. They don't desire a repetition of the case of Major Le Caron.

"When reorganized, what do you think will be

THE FUTURE POLICY OF THE CLAN-NA-GAEL?"

"They must adopt a policy which will catch the money of the Irish servant girls and the lower class of Irish workmen in America. The only policy which will do that is an active policy, for the Irish are sick and tired of subscribing money for parliamentary movements, the result of which has always one ending—an alliance of the Irish parliamentary party with a section of English politicians, with the result that, as history must be getting tired of repeating, the Irish party goes to the wall."

"How do you interpret 'active policy'?"—"It is rather difficult to explain, because all right-thinking people—and I am happy to be able to include in that term the American party, as distinct from the Irish-American party—are strongly opposed to and bitterly resent the active policy of a few years ago—namely, dynamite and murder. But, on the other hand, the active party will not fail to remember that, to use an expression of Mr. Gladstone himself, England never gave Ireland anything voluntarily; it had always to be wrung from her. Mr. Gladstone used those words at an unfortunate time—during one of the most disturbed periods in Irish politics—and

THE PREMIER'S WORDS WILL BE TREASURED UP.

I am afraid that what will occur will be a return, by order of the Clan-na-Gael, to the old system of secret societies with all their attendant horrors. Ireland is peculiarly ripe for such a policy at the present moment. In some counties the smouldering embers of the old societies are ready to burst into a flame at any moment. In others, notably Clare, secret societies are in full swing. Besides, the evicted tenants have been shamefully dealt with both by Parnellites and anti-Parnellites, and also by the present Government, and will probably fly eagerly to secret societies."

"Have you any reason to suppose that the attendant horrors you mention would include dynamite again?"—"I have not, for the reason that pure Americans will not stand it, and the Clan-na-Gael have not forgotten the warning the American press gave them, that if the dynamite outrages were continued, the Irish-American had not only to guard himself against British authority, but also against the outraged public opinion of American citizens. However, there is no knowing what may happen, having regard to the fact that they now find such men as Gladstone, Harcourt, and Spencer at the head of the Home Rule party, doing their utmost to foist upon the British nation the policy which dynamite was invented to support."

THE EXPEDITION TO THE YENESEI.

The steamer *Orestes*, taking the iron rails to Golcheeka for the Russian Government, and the Arctic steam yacht *Blencathra*, arrived safely back to Archangel on the 30th ult. Captain Wiggins, with the light draught steamer *Minnisinsk*, and the steamers sent out by the Russian Government, proceeded on to Yeneseisk, where it is expected they will arrive in about a week or ten days. News has been received from the Waigatch Straits, dated the 28th August, that the fleet were then lying waiting for the fog to lift, that there was ice about, but Captain Wiggins had little doubt about getting through the Straits when the fog cleared.

A QUEER PLACE FOR AN ADVERTISEMENT.

In New Zealand nowadays, an economical Government lets out the backs of postage-stamps for advertising purposes. The gummed side of the stamp doesn't hold ink very well, and if you lick it too carefully the advertisement comes off. Recently a patient, while waiting his turn to see a doctor concerning some chest affection, employed himself in abstractedly licking a stamp and putting it on a letter. Then he was called in and promptly instructed to put out his tongue. He did so, and on it the doctor deciphered with some difficulty, printed backwards in blue ink, the words, "Stop that cough. Use ——'s pectoral." Then the doctor sized him up as a particularly offensive bagman in the drug business, and rushed him downstairs into the street with violence and objectionable language.

TO HOLIDAY MAKERS, TOURISTS, AND TRAVELLERS.

Readers, temporarily absent from town, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning, at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

RUMOURED ROYAL BETROTHAL.

PRINCESS MAUD OF WALES AND THE TSAREVITCH.

It is rumoured in Court circles at Vienna, says the *Daily Chronicle* correspondent, that the youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales is about to be betrothed to the Tsarevitch.

ANOTHER VERSION.

It is believed, says *Truth*, that the sudden visit to Balmoral of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Serge and the Grand Duke Paul is connected with a project of marriage. The Grand Duke Paul, who is the youngest brother of the Tsar, was married about three years ago to the eldest daughter of the King and Queen of the Hellenes, but she died ten months afterwards. It is understood that the Grand Duke is now desirous of paying his addresses to one of the Queen's granddaughters, the scheme having originated with his sister-in-law, the Grand Duchess Serge (Princess Elizabeth of Hesse), who was the most intimate friend of his late wife during her brief married life. If the match comes off, the bride will have to join the Greek Church before her marriage, but no objections are likely to be raised either by the Queen or any of the other relations.

THE "UNEMPLOYED" AND THE VESTRIES.

DISORDERLY PROCEEDINGS.

The unemployed again assembled on Tower Hill yesterday afternoon, and a procession, in which about 200 persons took part, marched to the offices of the St. Luke's Vestry in the City-road. On arrival at the vestry offices the crowd was drawn up outside, and a deputation appointed to wait on the vestry. Proper notice of their coming had not been given, and it was consequently decided by a resolution of the Board not to receive them. On this decision being made known to the deputation, which was headed by Charles Williams and J. Jewers, the latter speaking from the steps leading to the Vestry Hall, said a couple of thousand men would be organized to march down to the offices, and if the deputation were not received they would force their way in. Williams also spoke, and said that notice would be given in such a fashion that

THE VESTRYMEN WOULD "QUAKE IN THEIR SHOES."

The procession was then reformed, and marched to Hoxton Church, where another meeting was held. The men afterwards proceeded to the Shoreditch Town Hall, where a meeting of the vestry was being held. A deputation, headed by Jewers and Williams, were admitted and accommodated in that part of the hall reserved for the public. The vestry had a somewhat heated discussion as to whether the deputation should be at once heard or whether they should wait until after the disposal of certain business. Finally it was resolved that the deputation should wait, and the vestry proceeded with its business. Shortly afterwards the question was again raised, and in support of a resolution to the effect that the deputation should be heard, it was urged that two of the men serving on the deputation were going to work that night as scavengers, and it was a pity to waste their time by keeping them waiting.—The resolution was lost, and a scene of indescribable confusion ensued. Mr. Williams advanced to the table in the centre of the hall, and, amidst loud cries of "Order" and "Chair,"

SHOUTED "WE MUST BE HEARD."

The majority of the vestrymen rose from their seats, some calling for order and others loudly demanding that Williams should be turned out. Williams was joined at the table by the other members of the deputation, and he was understood to say that unless the vestry listened to what the deputation had to say he would have to tell the crowd outside the hall, and the vestrymen would not be allowed to leave the building. Mr. Barolet, a vestryman, complained that he and his colleagues had been threatened, and several vestrymen expressed the opinion that Williams should be given in charge. Eventually a messenger was despatched for the police. He returned with Inspectors Sheppard and Capp, but the deputation at first refused to leave until the chairman had given a ruling on the point. They were ultimately escorted from the hall by the inspectors. Jewers attempted to address the crowd from the steps leading to the Town Hall, but was removed by the police. Amidst great hooting the crowd then moved off to Hoxton Church, where an indignation meeting was held.

INSURING THE LIVES OF INFANTS.

BAPTISM BEFORE MEDICAL AID.

Some curious evidence has been given in the coroner's court at Tipton, bearing on the practice of insuring the lives of infants. A woman named Mason had been prematurely confined of twins, who, according to the testimony of one witness, died very shortly after birth; and it appeared that while no medical man was called in, a local preacher was promptly sent for, who baptized the newly born children. The explanation given was that Mrs. Mason, who was stated to have had in all twenty-two children, several of whom were born prematurely, was a member of a Woman's Insurance Club, and would not have received any money in respect of the children if they had not been baptized. The midwife who attended at the births stated, in reply to a question, that she "would not swear" whether the children were alive or dead when the local preacher performed the rite of baptism. It is no wonder that the coroner declared that such cases were regarded by him "with a certain amount of suspicion of neglect," and threatened, if another case of the kind occurred, to commit the person responsible for the neglect for manslaughter.

MR. GOSCHEN ANSWERS MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Goschen, addressing a meeting in Edinburgh last night, in answer to the recent speech of the Prime Minister, said the reduced majorities and reverses of the Gladstonian party in Edinburgh and the Lothians were significant comment upon the Government's policy of disruption. As to Disestablishment, there was throughout Mr. Gladstone's utterances, on this as on other questions, a note of menace that unless they accepted what was offered they might fare worse. The House of Lords were justified in rejecting the Home Rule Bill, which had not been fully considered by the House of Commons, and was not at all known to the country. The Unionists desired to appeal to the nation. Until their verdict was given, they intended, with the same perseverance as in the past, to continue the struggle, which they believed could only have one end—namely, to maintain the integrity of the Empire.

SCENE IN A JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

One of the Jewish synagogues in Dublin was yesterday morning the scene of an affray which led to the appearance at the police-court, before Mr. Byrne, of three young men of the Jewish persuasion, named Jacob Marcus, Isaac Marcus, and Abraham Filman, who were charged with assaulting the president of the synagogue, named Leopard Glasser, at 75, Heytsbury-street, while service was proceeding. It was the "Feast of Joy of the Lord," and a young man named Wolf Joseph, who appears to be obnoxious to some of the congregation, was conducting the service. Glasser deposed that the three defendants came in, and commenced to drag Wolf down from the place where he was standing, and they dragged his vestment. Wolf Joseph, a tailor, deposed that the two Marcuses took him by the collar, assaulted him, and called him a thief. They pulled him from the place where he was conducting the ceremony. He saw Jacob Marcus strike Glasser. The hearing was adjourned for a week.

THE VIEW FROM RICHMOND HILL.

The Richmond Town Council have received an offer from the Dysart trustees to present, free of charge, rather more than five acres of land adjacent to Latchmere-lane, Ham, and contiguous to the Borough of Kingston, as a site for an Isolation Hospital. The trustees attach to the gift, however, certain conditions. They require the aid of the Corporation in proceeding by Act of Parliament, or otherwise, to obtain power to enclose between seven and eight acres of land lying for about 700 yards of its length between the front of Ham House and the river, and also to stop the right of way over five footpaths crossing the said land. The Health Committee of the Richmond Town Council recommended that the offer be accepted subject to certain modifications. In the Council, however, Mr. Dimbleby moved an amendment to the effect that, while thanking the Dysart trustees for the offer to present them with a site for an Isolation Hospital, the Council regretted the conditions were of such a nature that they were unable to accept them. Mr. Dimbleby pointed out that the offer was an attempt to induce the Council to barter away rights which belonged to the public, and they would betray their trust in helping forward any such scheme. Mr. Thompson seconded the amendment, which, after an animated discussion, was carried by a majority of 16 to 7 votes.

A LEPER'S ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

A leper named Evans, who occupies an isolated room in the Lisburn Workhouse, yesterday made a daring attempt to escape. Although totally blind, he made his way to a gate ten feet high in the grounds, and when pursued and captured by his keeper, beat him off with a stick and knife. He climbed the gate, and was making his way along the high road when the assistance of the police was procured, and after some trouble he was induced to return to his room.

THE CRISIS IN THE COAL TRADE.

DECISION OF THE COALOWNERS.

At the meeting of coalowners yesterday they expressed regrets at the decision of the miners at Chesterfield, merely reaffirming the proposal which had already been considered. No settlement could be made which did not include the question of the reduction of wages, and as the miners' representatives declined to meet the coalowners to consider the reduction they made it impossible to arrive at a settlement. Communications were read from the mayors of Sheffield and other towns offering to act in the way of conciliation, and a committee was appointed to meet them on Monday next.

THE GAS COMPANIES AND THEIR STOCKS.

From inquiries made it appears that the stocks of coal held by the metropolitan gas companies are on the whole very satisfactory. Mr. Frank Livesey, of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, said they were getting coal freely from Durham. All the metropolitan companies had contracts running with the Durham collieries, the coal being supplied in monthly instalments. As the weather had been very fine, the consumption of gas had been less than usual, and the stocks delivered had been more than was really required. He had 65,000 tons on hand, or a five weeks' supply. The company contracted for the services of a number of boats to convey the coal from the Tyne to the Thames, but at this time of the year, when the consumption of gas increased, extra boats had to be engaged. These boats, which were known as "tramps," had put up the freight from 3*s*. 4*d*. to 5*s*. per ton in consequence of the heavy export trade from Durham due to the strike in the Midlands The demand for coke was exceptionally keen, and numerous orders had to be refused. The company had advanced the price to 13*s*. per chaldron, but even at the enhanced rates it found a ready sale. There was no stock of coke in London, as the amount produced each day was not sufficient to meet the day's demand. The cement manufacturers, with whom the gas companies had contracts, used about one-third of the coke produced in the metropolis.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF STRIKERS.

NUNEATON, Wednesday (Special).—There were some exciting scenes at Exhall Colliery, North Warwickshire, this morning, when an attempt was made to stop the watermen going to work as usual. As early as four o'clock guns were fired in the surrounding villages as a signal for the gathering of the strikers. Ugly threats were used where the colliers refused to leave their beds to join the party, with the result that a large number of Longford and Foleshill men marched to the Exhall pit. On the way to the colliery a number of watermen were overtaken, only to have their food taken from them, and told to return to their homes. Superintendent Prosser and a band of constables were at the colliery early, and owing to their presence all watermen with the exception of two were allowed to descend.

DUBLIN THREATENED WITH A COAL FAMINE.

Inquiries made in Dublin into the stocks of coal in the hands of the dealers have led to the unpleasant information being obtained that if the imports ceased there is not more than a month's supply of coal in the city. Should the weather increase in severity this stock would disappear in even less time, and in view of such a crisis prices are showing a decided upward tendency. The steam colliers that carry the supply from Ireland find great difficulty in procuring cargoes.

METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE.

THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Sir Edward Bradford's report on the Metropolitan Police shows that the authorized strength of the force is 31 superintendents, 721 inspectors, 1,707 sergeants, and 12,541 constables: total 15,000—being a decrease of 66 inspectors and 42 constables, and an increase of 70 sergeants since December 31, 1891. The mean rateable value of the metropolitan area for police is £37,205,285, but of the enormous actual value of the property in charge of the force it is impossible to form any estimate. The rate levied produced £779,996, and the local taxation account contributed £615,877. The pay of the force alone, including chief constables, superintendents, inspectors, sergeants, and men was £1,264,022. As far as concerns the Criminal Investigation Department, the figures appear satisfactory. It is to be noted that burglaries are increasing in number, but the armed and murderous burglar seems to be disappearing.

THE EFFECT OF SHORT SENTENCES.

One paragraph in the report has a bearing on the much-debated question of short sentences. It says "Certain crimes against property are mainly the work of professional criminals, and they are numerous in proportion to the number of such criminals at large at any particular time. Burglaries are pre-eminently in this category, and, therefore, they will probably continue to increase so long as criminals of this class are treated with the leniency now usually extended to them. At no former period were the means in operation to secure the 'identification' of criminals so thorough or so successful; but short sentences even of penal servitude fail to deter hardened habitual criminals; and the belief now prevails among them that short sentences are all that at present they have to fear." During the year £2,463 was paid to drivers and conductors for the return of lost property, and the value of the articles restored to their owners speaks well for the general honesty of cabmen and 'bus conductors. The number of licensed drivers and conductors is 30,413, or a decrease of 1,907 as compared with the register in 1891.

A MASON AND HIS JEWELS.

At Bow-street police-court yesterday, Mr. Clarence Edward Trotter, Finsbury-pavement, summoned the Chief Commissioner of Police for detaining a number of Masonic jewels, of the value of £12. The complainant complained that the jewels were inadvertently left by him in an omnibus, and that while the conductor returned him certain papers which had fallen from the jewel-case, he omitted to give him the jewels, but returned them to the police, claiming the usual reward. He urged that the conductor should have returned the jewels to him. Mr. Vaughan said the Chief Commissioner was perfectly justified in refusing to give up the jewels until the complainant paid the usual fee, and made an order for the sum demanded, with costs.

VENISON FOR PAUPERS.

The fat buck received by the Mayor of Kingston from the Queen, in accordance with an old-established custom, and presented by him to the Kingston guardians for the use of the inmates, has at last been disposed of. At the last meeting of the guardians the master stated that he could not give the venison to the paupers, and the members were uncertain what to do with it, one of them remarking that the paupers would not eat it unless it was served with jelly. It was decided to retain the gift, and to thank his worship for his kindness. At the meeting yesterday the master announced that the animal had been cooked on the previous Friday, and distributed among the inmates, who appeared to enjoy the luxury immensely. The announcement was received by the guardians with sounds of approval.

THIS MORNING'S WEATHER REPORTS.

AT 8 O'CLOCK.—Newhaven, cloudy, sea moderate, temp. 52; Dieppe, showery, cold wind, sea slight, 50; Rouen, unsettled, 53; Portsmouth, fine, some clouds, sea moderate, 51; Ryde, cloudy, sea moderate, 52; Worthing, fine, some clouds, sea moderate, 53.

AT 9 O'CLOCK.—Margate, temperature 50; bar. 29.24, falling, wind west, bright sun; Brighton, N.W., fine, sea moderate; Eastbourne, N.W., raining, sea moderate; Hastings, W.N.W., showery, sea moderate; Aberystwyth, N.W., squally, sea rough; Barmouth, N., fine, sea rough; Falmouth, W., fine, sea smooth; Penzance, N.W., showery, sea moderate; Plymouth, W., showery, sea smooth; Teignmouth, W., N.W., fine, sea smooth; Torquay, W., showery, sea smooth; Weston-super-Mare, S.W., wet, sea smooth; Weymouth, N.W., fine, sea rough; New Milford, W., fine, sea rough; Ramsgate, W., bright; Bournemouth, S.W., fine; Ilfracombe, W., showery; Southampton, S.W., fine.

AT 9.30 A.M.—Boulogne, clear and fine, temp. 50; Berne, cloudy but fine, 56; Calais, unsettled, 51; Bienne Macolin, fine, some clouds, 50; Paris, unsettled, 52; Brunig, fine, some clouds, 53; Caux-sur-Montreux, unsettled, 52; Geneva, fine, some clouds, 56; Lausanne, cloudy, but fine, 55; Lucerne, cloudy, 56; Brussels, unsettled, 54; Neuchatel, dull, but fine, 57; Ostend, fine, some clouds, 52; Vevey Montreux, dull, but fine, 56; Rome, unsettled, 64; Zermatt, overcast, mild, 48; Folkestone, fine, some clouds, 51; Dover, cloudy, 52; Baden-Baden, overcast, 51; Queenboro', overcast, cold wind, 47, fair passage.

TO-MORROW'S MAILS AND SHIP LETTERS.

MAILS TO BE DESPATCHED.—Morning: To Lisbon, Grand Canary, Cape Verd Islands, Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres viâ Southampton, to Egypt by Austrian packet; Supplementary Mails to Senegal, Rio Janeiro, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres by French packet; to New South Wales, South and West Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria, and to Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, and Lisbon viâ Southampton (parcel mails). Evening: To Canada, &c., viâ Londonderry; to Turk's Island viâ Halifax.

MAILS DUE.—From United States, &c., viâ Queenstown.

PRIVATE SHIP LETTERS.—— from Glasgow for New York; the *Albert*, *Edith*, *Swift*, or *Leona*, from Hull for Rotterdam; the *Rona* or *Thorsa* from Leith for Copenhagen and Christiansand; —— from Southampton for Cherbourg.

[Letters intended to be sent by private ship must be specially addressed "By Private Ship," and if by a particular ship its name must be added.]

CITY NOTES.

AMERICAN FINANCIAL EXPEDIENTS.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* comes forward with an explanation of the rumour recently reported from Paris that the United States had been unable to negotiate a 3 per cent. gold loan in that city. The United States Government, says the German paper, holds at present 100,000,000 dollars in 3 per cent. Treasury bonds, and in order to remedy the existing scarcity of gold in New York, empowered its agent to ascertain whether the bankers of Paris would take these bonds in pawn for a given period. The bankers approached only consented to accept the proposal on condition that during the period—not stated—for which the advance is wanted they should have the right to sell the bonds at a price to be mutually agreed upon. "It is not a question of a new loan," adds the Cologne paper. "The object is merely to place these bonds on the London market, where there is a large demand." The negotiations, it is said, still continue. We give the whole rumour for what it is worth.

THE GENERAL PHOSPHATE CORPORATION.

Reference has previously been made to the affairs of the General Phosphate Corporation in these columns, and the official receiver has now issued his report. It appears that the gross liabilities are £130,682, of which £78,358 is unsecured, and there are no assets, they being all claimed by the debenture holders. The contributories' deficiency amounts to £126,974. The report traces the history of the concern and attributes its failure to insufficiency of working capital and to the fall in the phosphate market, but states that it also appears to be due to the manner in which the company was financed in 1891, and to payments made in connection with the "North Star" scheme. The official receiver observes that a further inquiry into the circumstances connected with the promotion of the company is considered desirable, and with this most people will agree.

THE MEXICAN POOL RUMOUR.

The report that the Mexican Company is taking steps towards the disruption of the railway pool existing in Mexico is not allowed to die, in spite of the official denial which it received the day it was made in the columns of the evening press. The *Financial Times* still pits its correspondent's word against that of the company's responsibie officials on this side, and it is not for us to sit in judgment. The journal, when the denial was made, telegraphed to its correspondent in America who supplied the report, and his reply was, "Proposal actually made; denial means rejection in London." In commenting upon this reply to-day the *Financial Times* says:—

> Our correspondent's accuracy, even our own good faith, have been impugned. Both we defend against what we assume to be garbled reports of what these officials said. . . . What they actually said might very readily have been construed by an imaginative interviewer into a much more convincing contradiction than was actually given.

The journal goes on to speak of the denial given in the *Pall Mall* being guarded, and in connection with all this we may clear the air by stating—although we think it scarcely necessary—that we wished to impugn no one's good faith or accuracy, that the assumption as to garbled reports is unjustified, that the words "imaginative interviewer" cannot apply to the case. The emphatic contradiction we were able to make, that "this rumour is not founded upon fact, and that no such proposals as those referred to are under the consideration of the board," were the *actual words* of the secretary of the company courteously given us, after deliberation, *in writing*. After all, if the denial we were able to convey means, according to the correspondent of the *Financial Times* himself, the rejection of the scheme in London, we do not see that the matter is now of much practical importance.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN ACCIDENT ASSURANCE.

The Law Accident and Contingency Insurance Society have favoured us with the outline of a scheme giving greater facilities to assurers against accident. Mr. Clifford, the manager, writes that "owing to the success that has attended the recent issue of the society's 'World Wide' assurance certificates, the directors have decided to extend the facilities for accident assurance to tourists and others, when booking their passages, by placing in the hands of steamship companies and their agents a 'European' assurance certificate. The certificate is in itself a complete policy. It covers death from accidents of all kinds, and is not a mere conveyance policy, which limits the assurance to death consequent upon an accident to the conveyance by which the assured was travelling. It will be issued by the Steamship Companies immediately upon application, without reference to the office, and without the usual formality of a proposal form." The manager claims that the certificate in question affords the means of prompt and complete protection at a reasonable cost, and is a considerable advance in accident assurance. According to the sample certificate which he sends us, the premium for a policy for £500 extending over one month is 5*s*.

TAXING TOBACCO.

Out of their scheme for the taxation of tobacco the Germans are making a very complicated affair. The idea, which is laudable enough, seems to be to throw the main part of the burden on the well-to-do smoker as distinct from his—and her—poorer brother—and sister. The existing tax on home-grown tobacco in the raw state will be abolished altogether, but new taxes will be levied on home-grown tobacco when it leaves the factory in its manufactured state, and on imported tobacco. Then, again, we are told that special care is taken to spare those kinds of tobacco the manufacture of which requires manual labour as against those for which machinery is largely used, so as not to interfere with the present employment of labour. The system is to be one of careful graduation and consequently of considerable complication. Tobacco merchants in this country will only be affected to a trifling extent. In the month of August, the last month for which returns are available, we only exported 534,091 lbs. of tobacco all told. For the eight months ended August 31 we exported 5,567,924 lb. in 1893, against 5,286,443 lb. in 1892 and 5,467,951 lb. in 1891. Of the amount exported this year 4,127,505 lb. was unmanufactured tobacco and 1,440,419 lb. manufactured.

The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres is 242 per cent., a decline of six points being recorded yesterday.

Silver bars stand at 33⅞*d.* and dollars at 33⅜*d.*, the former having fallen ⅛*d.* yesterday.

Rumours as to a Union Pacific receivership being imminent are still prevalent, but are constantly contradicted.

The meeting of the Louisville and Nashville stockholders to consider the proposal to issue a million sterling of stock will be held on Wednesday, November 8.

The tenders for the issue of £2,500,000 New South Wales Government Four per Cent. Inscribed stock, 1933, must be delivered at the chief cashier's office, Bank of England, before two o'clock to-morrow.

LATEST DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENTS.—The following are the latest dividend declarations compared in each case with the corresponding announcement made at this time last year:—

	Present.	Last Year.
Commercial Union Assurance	7½ per cent.	7½ per cent.
Geldenhuis Estate and Gold Mining	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
United Ivy Reef Gold Mining	2½ per cent.	2½ per cent.
Chargola Tea, pref.	3½ per cent.	3½ per cent.
Bank of Scotland	10 per cent. per annum.	12 per cent. per annum.
Empire Palace	1*s*. 8*d*. per share (10*s*. paid).	1*s*. 8*d*. per share.
„	2*s*. 6*d*. per share (15*s*. paid).	2*s*. 6*d*. per share.
Mills', Day Dawn	3*d*. per share.	—
Mercantile Bank of India, Pref. Sh.	5 per cent. per annum.	—
Great Northern of Minnesota	1¼ per cent. per annum.	1¼ per cent. per annum.
Harvey Steel Company	20 per cent. per annum.	—
African Gold Recovery	Div. 5 p.c. and bonus 5 p.c.	—

TO-MORROW'S BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS.

Bank of Australasia	4, Threadneedle-st.	1
Cent. Uruguay E. Exn. Ry.	Cannon-st. Hotel	3.15
Cent. Uruguay N. Exn. Ry.	„	3
Cent. Urug. of Montevideo	„	2.30
Commercial Gas	„	12
East London Waterworks	St. Helen's-pl.	12

Palmer's Shipbdng. & Iron Jarrow, 2
Southn. Sts. Land Timber Broad-st. House, 1.30
City of Ottawa 4½ p. c., &c., Deb. Call, £30,000
North British Ry., &c., Divs., £507,500
Consols, India Bk. Stock, &c., Divs., £5,725,000
Lodge Tenders, N. S. Wales Loan.

TO HOLIDAY MAKERS, TOURISTS, AND TRAVELLERS.

Readers, temporarily absent from town, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning, at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to any address upon the CONTINENT.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

Twelve o'clock.

COLONIALS FIRM.—SOUTH WESTERN UP.—AMERICANS IRREGULAR.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Weakness still characterizes the Money Market, and this was of course to be expected, considering the huge amount that is being, and is about to be, placed at its disposal by means of the quarterly dividend distributions. There is no counteracting influence in the way of foreign withdrawals, for although from various directions these are threatened, and Austria-Hungary is again absorbing gold in connection with her currency reforms, this state of things is not making itself definitely felt here.

The following are the latest loan and discount rates, the Bank rate standing at 3½ per cent.:—

Loans.	Deposits.	Two Months.	Three Months.	Four Months.	Six Months.
Day... 1¼ ½	Banks.......... 2	Fine Bills 1⅝	1⅝ ½	1¾	1¾ 1⅞
7 Day 1¼ ½	DsctHses 1½&1¾	Trade Bills 2 2¼	2 ¼	2⅛	2⅛ 2¼

THE STOCK MARKETS.

Next Contango Day.	*Ticket Day.*	*Pay Day.*	*Consols Pay Day.*
Wednesday, Oct. 11.	Thursday, Oct. 12.	Friday, Oct. 13.	Wednesday, Oct. 4.

If anything, there has been less feature in the Stock Market to-day than there was yesterday, which is saying a good deal. Consols have not moved, but Indians are up a little, and Colonials are distinctly firm. The result of the tendering for the New South Wales stock to-morrow is of course anticipated with much interest, although, in view of the increasing premium at which the loan is steadily quoted, not the boldest of the vilifiers dare prophesy anything but success. In the Home Railway market there has been next to nothing doing, but South Western Ordinary has enjoyed an advance of a point. Argentines still continue to rise a little as the news of the suppression of the revolution becomes confirmed, but prices cannot be described as steady. Italians have been the weakest in the Foreign market to-day. The American department is irregular, and the Louisville report, which should be on the point of making its appearance, is eagerly looked for. Mining descriptions have been fairly well supported.

The following shows the latest Stock Exchange quotations, the rise (+) or fall (−) which has taken place to-day, and the approximate return per cent. yielded annually by each security purchased by an investor at its present price:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.

Yield £ s.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Price.	
2 13	C'nsols (2¾) Mny		98 1/16	3/16
2 13	Do. Account ...		98 1/16	3/16
2 12	New2½perCents.		96¾	⅞
2 15	LocalLoansStock		103½	4
3 19	India3½perCents	+¼	107¼	½
3 1	Do. 3 perCents....		97	½
3 19	Do.4 perCent.Rs.	+⅛	65½	¾
2 19	BankofEglandSt.		350	3
2 18	Mt.Bd.Wks.3p.c.	−½	103	4
3 0	Birm'gh'm3½p.c.		114	15
3 0	Liverpool 3½ p.c.		115½	16½

COLONIAL SECURITIES.

Yield £ s.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Price.	
3 12	Canada 4 p.c.Reg.		103	8
3 5	Do. 3 p. c. Reg.	+¼	93	4
3 9	Cape 3½ p.c.C.In.		103¼	1¼
3 14	Natal 3½ p.c. Ins.		96¼	7¼
3 16	N.S.W. 4 p.c. 1933		100	1
4 1	„ 3½ 1924	+¼	101¼	¾
3 16	N'wZlnd4p.c.Cns		103¾	4¼ xd
4 1	Qu'nsl'nd4p.c.Ins		99	100
3 17	S.Astln.4 p.c.R'g.		102	½
4 0	Victoria 4 p.c. 1883	+⅛	98	9
4 1	Do. 3½ p. c......	+¼	88½	9

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Yield £ s.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Price.	
4 2	Brighton Ord. ...		165	7
4 16	Do. A.........	−⅛	146½	¾
3 14	Caledonian.........		112¼	13¼
3 9	„ Defer........	...	31¾	2¼
nil.	Chatham Ord. ...		13⅞	14⅛
3 9	Do. Pref.........		96¼	¾
2 17	Great Eastern ...		75½	¾
4 8	Gt. Nth.Ord. Def.		52	3
	Do. A		53	5
3 12	Great Western ...		153¾	¾
...	HullandBarnsley		23¼	9¼
3 10	Linc. and York...	+½	105	6
3 17	Met. Consolidted.		81½	2
nil.	Met. District		25¼	6¼
3 17	Midland		160	¼
3 17	North Brit Pref.		70¼	½
	Do. Def.		31⅞	2⅛
3 15	North Eastern ...		152¼	3
3 14	North Stafford ...		124	6
3 13	North Western...		164½	5
2 12	Sheffield		55	7
nil.	Do. A.........		24¼	5¼
3 15	South Eastern ...		115	15
2 16	Do. Deferred...	−¼	69¼	½
3 10	South Western...	+1	181	3
3 2	Do. Deferred...		65½	6½
3 6	Do. Preferred...		121	3

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Yield £ s.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Price.	
7 18	Argntin.5 p.c.1886	+¼	62½	3
9 2	Do.6p.c.Fund'g	+½	65	½
...	Do. Cedulas A	−½	23½	9½
...	Do. „ B	+¼	26¼	7¼
6 19	Brazilian 4½ 1883		64	5
6 8	Do. 1889		59¾	60¼
...	B.Ayres 6 p.c.1883		26	8
...	„ Cedulas I ...		7½	8
...	„ „ P...		6⅛	⅝
6 16	Bulgarian		91½	92½
5 17	Chilian 1883.........		77	9
nil.	Colombian		17	18
10 11	Costa Rica A......	−1	53	5
11 18	„ B		50	2
12 5	Ecuador, New ...		35½	6½
4 19	Egypt State Dom.		103¼	¾
4 1	Do. Unified......		102	¼
4 0	Do. New Daira		102	3
3 15	Do. New 3½p.c.		96¼	7
3 1	French3p.c.R'nt's		97	½
4 7	Do. 4½p.c.R'nt's		103	4
...	Greek 5 p.c. 1881...		35	7
...	Do. 5 p.c. 1884...		34	5
9 15	Do. 4p.c. Mon....		38½	9½
...	Do.4p.c.Rts1889		25	7xd
8 18	Guatemala 4p.c....		44	5
nil.	Honduras		5¼	¾
4 7	Hung.G'ld R'nt's		92¼	3¼
5 5	Italian Fives	−1/16	82⅛	⅜
10 10	Mexican 5 p.c.1888		60½	1½
nil.	Peruv. Cor.........		6⅜	⅝
11 3	Do. Preference		21	½
9 5	Do. Debentures		63¼	¾
...	P'rt'guese Threes		21½	½
4 1	Russian 4 p.c. 1889		98¾	9¼ xd
6 5	Spanish 4 p.c. ...	−⅛	63⅞	⅝
4 17	Transvaal		103¾	4¼
4 16	Turkish 1854		103½	4½
1 17	Conv. A.	+¼	54¼	5¼
3 1	Do. B..............		34¼	¾
4 9	Do. D..............		22	⅛
4 8	4½ p.c. 1871......		100	½
4 4	Do. Defence '91		97¼	8¼
...	Urugy.Cn.3½ p.c.		32¼	¾
8 11	Venezuela		36	7

COL. AND FOR. RAILWAYS.

Yield £ s.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Price.	
nil.	B.Ayres&Rosario	+1	52	5
5 0	Do. Gt. Sthrn.		104	6
nil.	Argentine Cenrl.	+1	59½	60½
...	Do. N.E. Deb.	+1	18	21
...	Do. East		30	31
6 9	Canadian Pacific.	+⅛	76¼	7
nil.	Grand Trk. Ord.		7½	¾
nil.	Do. 1st Pref....	−½	50¼	1¼
nil.	Do. 2nd Pref...	−¼	33¼	¾
nil.	Do. 3rd Pref...	−⅛	18¼	19
5 5	Do. Guarantd.		67	8
nil.	Mexican Ord.......		15½	16
4 4	Do. 1st Pref...		68½	9½
nil.	Do. 2nd Pref..		47	8
8 0	Mexican Central.		53	4
...	Mex. Nat. A.		2½	3
15 12	Nitrate Railways		13⅞	14⅛

AMERICAN RAILROADS

Yield £ s.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Price.	
...	Atchison Shares.		20⅜	⅝
...	Do. Incomes ...		42½	3xd
8 15	Cent. Pacific Sh..		20¼	1¼
6 11	Chic. Mil. & St. P.	+¼	61	¼
nil.	Dnvr. & R. Grand	−¼	10	½
...	Do. Pref.	−¼	30¼	¾
nil.	Erie	+⅛	14⅛	⅜
7 18	Do. 2nd Mort....	+½	72	73
...	Do. Pref.		29	31
5 4	Illinois Shares ...		95½	6½
4 16	Lake Shore........		124	5
7 0	Louis and Nash. .	+¼	51⅞	2⅛
...	Miss. K. & Texas		11½	¾
4 16	N. Y. Central Sh.		104½	5½
nil.	N. Y. Ontario.....		15¼	½
...	Norfolk W. Pref.		22½	3
...	North Pacific Pf..		21½	2
nil.	Ohio and Miss....		16¼	¾
5 2	Pennsylvania Sh.		51½	¾
nil.	Phil. & Read. Sh.		9	¼
...	1st Incomes......		31	32
...	4 p.c. Gold Bds.		68	70
nil.	Union Pacific Sh.		20⅜	⅝
nil.	Wabash Pref......		15¼	¾
nil.	Do. 6 p.c. Deb.		25	½

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Yield £ s.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Price.	
5 8	Anglo-American .		50	51
5 8	Brazil Submarine		11⅝	⅞
6 1	Direct U. States..		11⅛	⅜
4 7	Eastern.............		15	¼
4 12	Eastern Extensn.		15¼	½
5 11	National Telephn		4½	¾
5 6	Tel. Constrn.		32	4

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Yield £ s.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Price.	
6 2	Brush		2¼	3
5 6	Gas Light Coke A		235	7
5 3	Imperial Cont. ...		232	7
5 6	S. Metropolitan...		304	8
4 14	Do. B......		249	53
6 8	Met. Electric ..		6¾	7¼
4 15	Do. 5 p.c. Deb. ...		104	7

MINING AND LAND.

Yield £ s.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Price.	
...	Bechuanaland ...		⅜	½
37 15	Broken HillProp.		2⅛	¼
...	Buittontein N. E.		2/0	3/0
...	Burma Ruby		3/	4/
11 15	Cape Copper		1¼	¾
...	Char. S. Africa ...	+0/3	19/6	20/6
5 0	City & Suburban.		9½	¾
...	Cons. G.F.S.Af'ca		1⅛	3/16
7 5	Crown Reef		7	½
8 1	De Beers	+⅛	15⅜	⅝
9 12	Durban Rood'p'rt		4⅜	⅝
...	Exploring Co. ...	+⅛	3⅛	⅜
4 9	Geldenhuis		4⅛	¼
...	Gordon Diamond.		2/6	3/6
...	Jagersfontein......	+¼	14½	¾xd
...	Jubilee		6½	
4 13	Jumper's Gold ...		2 1/16	3/16
...	Kimberly Diamnd			
6 16	Langlaagte		2¼	3
5 13	Mason and Barry	−1/16	1½	¾
...	Mozambique		1⅛	½
14 4	Mysore Gold		3⅝	1/16
nil.	Namaqua			1
...	Oceana Land		2¼	⅜
11 12	Ooregum Gold ...		4⅛	3/16
...	Read's Drift		2½	¾
5 7	Rio Tinto	+⅛	13½	⅝
5 0	Robinson...........		3⅞	4⅛
...	Seven Stars		¾	1
...	Do. (Gtd.)		1¼	½
...	Silati River.........		1/0	2/0
11 2	Simmer and Jack		3⅜	⅝
10 10	S. A. Exploration		9¼	¾
...	Sheba		14/0	15/0
6 15	Tharsis..............		4½	¾
...	TransvaalDevelp.		7/0	8/0
...	Do. Land...		4/0	5/0
...	Wemmer		4⅛	⅜
...	Wentworth Pr. ...		¾	⅞
nil.	Do. Ord..	+0/3	9/0	9/6
...	CA&Zoutpansbrg		1/9	2/3

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yield £ s.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Price.	
3 18	Aërated Bread ...		7⅛	⅜
nil.	Allsopps		43½	9½
6 10	Do. Pref. ...		100	101
6 16	Bk. of Australasia		51	3
7 19	Bk.of N.S. Wales.		40	1
...	Bell's Asbestos...		3¼	4
5 19	Bryant and May..		14⅞	15⅛
5 8	Coats Ord.		15⅛	⅜
4 2	Do. Pref.........		14⅜	⅝
nil.	E. & W. India Dk.		15	20
nil.	Eastman's Ord....		3⅛	⅜
nil.	Elmore's Copper.		⅜	⅝
...	Fraser&Chalmrs.		1	¼
6 9	Gordon Hotels ...		15⅛	⅜
4 11	Guinness & Co. ...		334	6
nil.	Ham'nd's Meat ...		2⅛	⅜
nil.	Hotchkiss		⅝	⅞
4 0	Hudson's Bay ...		13¾	14¼
5 15	Lond. & St. K. Dk.		45	6
nil.	Maxim-N'rd'nflt.		¼	½
...	Pears	+⅛	5½	¾
5 10	P. & O. Steam D.		180	5
nil.	Primitiva Nitrate	−⅛	4	¼
2 5	Rail. Invest. Def.		15	16
6 15	Ryl. Mail Steam..		48	51
23 14	St. Louis Brew...		2½	3
...	Salt Union Shares		3⅛	⅞
nil.	San Donato.........		1¼	¾
12 10	San Jorge		6¼	½
14 0	San Pablo		3¼	¾
7 18	S.Afric.Gld. Trst.		13/0	14/0
5 14	Spratt's Patent ...		8¼	¾
3 15	Suez Canal		107	8
...	Trustees Exctors		5¼	4¾ dis
5 16	Union Bk.of Aust.		41	3

Yield. £ s.	*Govt., Corpn., &c.*	Price.
2 18	Egyptn. Gtd.......	102¼
3 4	Leeds 4 p.c.	115
3 1	Manchester 4 p.c.	131
3 15	Ceylon 4 p.c. Ins.	112
	Home Rails.	
2 19	Caledon 4 Deb. ..	137
3 0	Do. 4 Pref.	131
3 6	Gt. Eastn. 4 Deb.	133
2 18	Gt.Northn. 3 Deb.	102
3 1	Do. 4p.c. Per.Pr..	130
3 2	Gt. Wstn. Guar. 5	161
2 19	Lan.&Yrk. 4 Deb.	134
3 1	Do. Cons. 4 Pref.	129
2 18	Lnd.&N.W.4 Db.	133
3 0	Do. 4 Cons. Pref.	132
2 18	Ldn&S.W.B4Db.	137
3 0	Do. Cons. 4 Pref.	131
3 7	Ldn.Brtn.4½ Db.	150
3 6	LdnCht4½PerDb	142
19	Midland 3 Deb....	103
3 1	Do. 4 Perp. Pref...	130
2 19	N.Eastern 4 Deb.	134
3 2	Do. 4 Pref.	129

Yield. £ s	*American Bonds.*	Price.
3 17	Illinois 4 p.c. Gold	105
4 15	Louisville 5 p.c. G.	105
5 5	Mis.Kan.Tex.4 G.	77½
3 14	N.Y.Cent. 4 p.c. G	107
5 2	N.Y.Erie,1 C.1920	131
3 12	Penns 4½ Gold...	114
	Indian Railways.	
3 12	Bengal Nag. Gtd.	113½
3 15	Bom. Bar. 5 Gtd.	191½
3 2	Gt.Ind.Pen 4Deb.	123½
3 8	Madras 5 p.c. Gtd.	143½
	Banks	
6 11	Bk of New Zealand	4¼
5 8	City Bank	19
5 0	Lloyds	25⅛
4 10	London & County	85
4 3	London & Westr.	55¼
4 15	London Joint Stk.	31½
4 7	National Prov. ...	49
4 18	Parrs & Alliance	72
5 19	Prov. of Ireland...	21½
4 14	Union of London	32½

Yield. £ s.	*Miscellaneous.*	Price.
4 4	Alliance Assur. ...	9¼
4 4	Allsopp 4½ Debs.	107
3 13	Bass 4½ Deb. ...	121
3 17	Chelsea Wtrwks.	25½
4 0	Coats 4½ Deb. ...	114
4 0	E.&W.Ind. DkDb	53½
3 17	East London Watr	215½
7 8	England Assur....	3¼
5 17	Fn. & Cl. Inv. D.	9⅛
3 12	Guinness 6 Deb.	122
4 2	Lambeth Water...	241½
3 9	L.St.K.Dk4pcDb.	117
3 19	London Gen. Om.	151½
4 5	London Road Car	6¼
4 0	Mn.ShpCan.4 Db	100
3 14	New River New	347½
2 15	N.British & Merc.	34
6 17	N. Metro. Trams.	11
4 14	Norwich Un. Fire	93
4 3	Sth.&Vxhll. Watr	151½
4 15	Sun Fire	8½
3 18	W.Middlesex Wtr	250½

THE FEDERAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

INQUIRY FAVOURS THE MANAGEMENT.

Mr. Andrew Lyell, who was specially commissioned to inquire into the affairs of the Federal Bank of Australia, has now completed his report. According to a *Dalziel* cable from Melbourne to the *Times*, he states that in January last the bills receivable by and the other advances owing to the bank amounted to £2,142,000. Dealing with the assumption that advances were improperly made to the directors, the report states that the advances to Messrs. James Munro, William M'Lean, John Robb, and John Whittingham, upon which losses were likely to accrue, amounted to £161,000. These advances, Mr. Lyell states, were covered by securities which at the time left considerable margins in favour of the bank. As regards the advances to outside companies and firms, Mr. Lyell reports that they were generally well secured at the time the advances were made.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, Wednesday.—The conference of Russian and German delegates for the conclusion of a commercial treaty was opened yesterday at the Foreign Office. Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Secretary of State, welcomed the delegates. Baron Thielmann, one of the German representatives, is acting as chairman during the negotiations. The Russian delegates present at the opening conference included M. Timiriaseff, M. Labsine, and M. Raffalovitch, Counsellors of State, assisted by Herr von Stein, Counsellor of State, and Herr Nellis, Government Secretary. The negotiations are being conducted in secret.—*Reuter.*

THE BUDGET OF DENMARK.

The Budget for the financial year 1894-95 was submitted to the Folkething yesterday. The revenue is estimated at 56,000,000 kroner, assuming that the opening of Copenhagen as a free port takes place, as intended, on October 1, 1894, and the expenditure at 55,700,000 kroner. The estimates provide for the establishment of telephonic communication between the Islands of Fünen and Seeland, and the erection of minor batteries at Storebält and Lillebält, in order to facilitate and to safeguard any possible concentration of troops on the Island of Seeland. (About 18 kroners equal one pound sterling.)

THE READING ROAD AND MR. RICE.

The Philadelphia and Reading statement for the month of August shows a decrease in the surplus earnings of the combined railroad and coal and iron companies of 145,088 dols. Mr. Isaac L. Rice, according to the *Financial Times* correspondent, announces his intention of at once proceeding in the Pennsylvania courts with the charges he is making against the Reading management. He intends to petition for the removal of the present receivers, and has given notice that he holds them personally liable for the diversion of the Reading funds.

CANADIAN PACIFIC ARRANGEMENTS.

It is announced at Duluth on good authority that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company intend to make that city the base of extensive building operations at an early date. Work will begin, it is stated, early in the spring. The wheat business of the Canadian Pacific Company, which has been handled through Winnipeg and Fort William, it is now proposed to divert to Duluth. This traffic amounts to 20,000,000 bushels a year. The Canadian Pacific will erect elevators at Duluth and complete the Duluth and Winnipeg branch line to the Manitoba capital. The effect of this new arrangement will be to make this city its terminal point for the lake traffic.

IN AMERICA.

In the Senate yesterday, Senator Morgan introduced an amendment to the Sherman Act Repeal Bill, intended to give effect to the Free Coinage Provision Law of 1837 in case the Repeal Bill should become law. The amendment also provides for reciprocity with other nations, by reducing the import duties on foreign goods when sent to the United States in American vessels, or from countries which shall recognise the silver dollar of the United States as legal tender.

The situation in the Senate on the Silver Purchase Repeal Bill (according to the *Times* Philadelphia correspondent) is unchanged. The deadlock continues, and there seems no prospect of a solution of the question. Those Senators who have been trying to arrange a compromise have made no headway in framing any scheme which is likely to pass. The President is absolutely opposed to all compromises, and desires the unconditional repeal of the purchase clause. The debate is proceeding, and it is generally believed in Washington that a majority is not now likely to be found to support any movement for stopping it. The silver advocates have loaded the bill with proposed amendments, all of which are designed to cause further delay.

The Treasury reports that the Government income for the quarter ended on September 30 was 79,379,417 dols., and the expenses were 98,459,127 dols., leaving a deficit of 19,079,710 dols. Compared with that for the same quarter last year, the income has decreased by 20,000,000 dols. Of this decrease 13,000,000 dols. are in Customs receipts and 7,000,000 dols. in land. Nearly one-half the quarter's expenses is made up of pensions. The Treasury holds a free gold balance of 93,582,172 dols.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—To-day's announcements of traffic receipts are as follows: In the cases where full particulars have been received the week's receipts and the aggregate for the current half-year are compared with the corresponding periods of 1892:—

	Last Week	*Inc. or Dec.*	*Aggregate.*	*Inc. or Dec.*
Great Eastern	£70,653	−£10,299	£1,073,805	−£95,508
North Eastern	148,479	+4,326	1,946,362	+1,849
Midland	125,716	−57,116	1,947,747	−480,110
Lancashire and Yorkshire	75,583	−10,023	1,189,462	−35,04
North Staffordshire	15,124	−47	180,390	−18,94
Metropolitan	13,279	−472	178,403	−2,49
District	7,494	−464	91,863	−3,09
Hull and Barnsley	4,172	−1,961	54,819	−21,10
Mersey	1,359	+29	18,067	−71
London Road Car	4,731	+37	70,024	+4,86

Railways.—Isle of Man, £57 *decrease*; Glasgow and South Western, £2,265 *increase*.

Trams, &c.—Direct Spanish Telegraph, £146 *decrease*.

LONDON AGRICULTURAL SEED TRADE.—Messrs. John Shaw and Sons report to-day's market quiet. Orders still come to hand for trifolium. Quotations are now very low. Winter tares are much wanted; prices keep firm. Rye is steady. Canary seed, with a decidedly improved consumptive demand, exhibits a strong undertone. Mustard and rape seed are unchanged. Blue peas and haricot beans meet a better inquiry.

LATEST REDRUTH PRICES.—The following are the latest prices announced from Redruth to-day: Blue Hills, ⅛, ¼; Carn Brea, 16, ½; Cook's Kitchen, 1, ½; Dolcoath, 86½, 7; East Pool, 10½, 11; Killifreth, 2½, 3; Phœnix, 3*s*., 5*s*.; South Condurrow, 8*s*., 10*s*.; South Crofty, 29*s*., 31*s*.; Tincroft, 13⅝, ⅞; West Frances, 1¼, ¾; West Kitty, 6⅞, 7⅛; Wheal Agar, 5, ¼; Wheal Basset 2¾, 3¼; Wheal Friendly, ⅛, ⅜; Wheal Grenville 17, ¼; Wheal Kitty, 9*s*., 11*s*.

MONEY AND STOCKS ABROAD.

PARIS.—The Bourse yesterday was dull. The following is a statement of the principal quotations compared with those of the previous day:—

	Latest.	Previous Day.	Movement.
Bank Rate	2½p.c.	2½p.c.	—
Market discount	2¼p.c.	2¼p.c.	—
Exc. Lond., short	25.19¼	25.20½	−0.01¼
Do cheques	25.21½	25.22½	−0.01
Rentes, 3 per cent.	98.25	98.05	+0.20
Do. Account	98.27	98.05	+0.22
New	98.00	98.00	—
Four-and-a-Halfs	104.40	104.20	+0.20
Do. Account	104.70	104.30	+0.40
Egyptian Unified	515.62	515.62	—

	Latest.	Previous Day.	Movement.
Italian	83.40	84.07	−0.67
Ottom. Custom Bds	491.25	488.12	+3.13
„ Priority	443.75	442.50	+1.25
Spanish	64.63	64.25	+0.38
Turks	22.17	22.17	—
Lombards	223.75	221.25	+2.50
Ottoman Bank	584.37	583.43	+0.94
Suez Canal	2,702.50	2,710.00	−7.50
De Beers	394.37	393.12	+1.25
Rio Tinto	333.12	331.87	+1.25

NEW YORK.—The Stock Exchange yesterday opened dull and featureless, and continued so till the close. The following is a statement of the principal opening and closing quotations:—

	Closing y'day.	Opening y'day.	Movement.
Call Money	2	3	−1
Exch. Lndn. 60 days	4.83¼	4.83½	−0.00¼
Do. transfers	4.85¼	4.85¼	—
Silver	73⅝	74⅛	−½
Atchison Shares	19¾	20	−¼
Chic. Milwaukee	59¼	59	+¼
Denver Pref.	29¼	29½	−¼
Illinois Central	92½	94	−1½
Lake Shore	120¾	121½	−¾
Louisville	51	51	—

	Closing y'day.	Opening y'day.	Movement.
New York Central	101	101¼	−¼
N.Y., LakeErie Shares	13⅞	13¾	+⅛
N.Y., Ontario Shares	14¾	15	−¼
Norfolk Preference	23	23	—
North Pacific Pref.	21⅛	21	+⅛
Ohio and Miss.	14	14½	−½
Pennsylvania Shares	50⅜	50¾	−⅜
Phil. and Reading	17⅞	18	−⅛
Union Pacific	19⅝	20¼	−⅝
Wabash Pref.	15¼	15¼	—

The discount rates now ruling at miscellaneous foreign centres are as follow:—

	Bank	Mkt
Hamburg	5	4½
Frankfort	5	4⅞
Vienna	4	4
Amsterdam	5	4¼
Rome	5½	3¼
St. Petersburg	5	5
Madrid	5	5
Stockholm	5	5
Lisbon	6	6¼
Melbourne	7 7½	—
Calcutta	5	—
Bombay	4	—

The following are the latest rates of exchange quoted at miscellaneous foreign centres on London:—

Amsterdm. short	12.03½
Hamburg, 3mos	20.23
Frankfort	20.33
Vienna	126.30
S.Petrsbg. 3mo.	95.25
Madrid sight	30.45
Rome	23.20
Lisbon	42½ *d.*
Athens	42.40
Constntinple, 3m.	109.62
RioJ'n'iro, 90 dys	12¼ *d.*
B. Ayres, 90 dys	47½ *d.*
M'ntevid'o, 90 dys	51 *d.*
Valpriso 90 dys	1/3 *d.*
M'lb'rn. 60 dys.	¼p.¼dis.
Calcutta trans.	1/3
Bombay trans.	1/3
H'ngk'ng, 4mo.	2/5¾
Shanghai, 4mo.	[illegible]
Lima	[illegible]

SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS.

ROBERTS AND IVES AT BILLIARDS.

SECOND STAGE IN THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

(PER THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.)

NEW YORK, Tuesday Night.—When Roberts resumed play in the billiard match this afternoon he was warmly applauded. Ives was serious, and getting into his cardigan jacket set to work to reduce the lead of 459 points gained by Roberts on Monday night. He brought his marvellous skill at rail play into good use, and gained rapidly. Ives's first good run was 244 points, and he followed this with a break of 236, capping the series by scoring a beautiful bunch of 329. This was a grand total of 809 in three innings, more than Roberts scored in thirty-six innings.

Roberts's largest break of the afternoon was 93. Roberts completed the afternoon total first, but the young American had cut into the big lead. He had piled up 997 while the athletic Englishman was scoring 801, making a grand total of Ives 1,539 to 1,802 for Roberts, who was but 263 points ahead. The following were the scores of the afternoon play :—

Roberts: 21, 0, 2, 11, 20, 16, 93, 35, 0, 3, 3, 6, 46, 0, 48, 13, 9, 2, 42, 0, 23, 0, 7, 71, 68, 2, 0, 6, 15, 79, 0, 12, 0, 16, 132; total, 801. Grand total (+1,001), 1,802.

Ives: 4, 0, 0, 12, 11, 244, 0, 236, 5, 0, 7, 0, 8, 4, 14, 13, 0, 16, 11, 7, 34, 2, 19, 0, 0, 0, 329, 0, 6, 2, 8, 4, 0, 0, 1; total, 997. Grand total (+542), 1,539.

A number of Englishmen saw the evening game, which was characterized by remarkably close play, the score when half the evening was over standing 412 for Roberts to 410 for Ives. Roberts tried his hand at nursing, but made a palpable shove when he had scored five, and sat down when Ives cried "foul." Roberts, however, won great applause for his marvellous hazards and long follows.

The Englishman got a chance to admire Ives's play when the young American executed some whirling masses that were bewildering to the spectators. During the closing hour of the game Roberts piled hazard upon hazard in admirable fashion, and again took a decided lead. The feature of the latter part of the game was his famous jenny shots. He again displayed that marvellous accuracy and swiftness of stroke for which his reputation is world-wide. The play was at times so exceptionally brilliant that even the Americans, who had but slight acquaintance with the English game, applauded loudly. As they gain familiarity with the rules it is evident that the Americans evince a liking for Roberts's play.

Roberts's biggest score was 128, marked by some superb hazard shots. Ives's prettiest exhibition of the American style of nurse stroke was made in his last innings, when a miss by Roberts of an exceedingly simple masse shot left the American in a more favourable position than he had been able to secure by his own play. He took advantage of it. One of the shots in a break of 116, his best effort of the night, was a straight kiss from ball to ball across the table. At the close of the night Roberts had increased his lead of the previous night, and is now 562 points ahead. Score :—

Roberts: 54, 2, 45, 16, 3, 0, 70, 10, 0, 37, 2, 3, 19, 0, 43, 6, 2, 79, 0, 0, 11, 0, 2, 2, 6, 36, 128, 11, 29, 41, 91, 0, 42, 2, 41, 13, 4, 3, 5, 4, 75, 32, 28; total, 1,002. Grand total (+ 1,802), 2,804.

Ives: 35, 24, 42, 0, 0, 2, 49, 23, 8, 17, 9, 2, 7, 3, 3, 2, 11, 29, 6, 4, 3, 1, 0, 42, 88, 11, 16, 11, 0, 0, 4, 35, 2, 4, 18, 0, 8, 0, 64, 0, 4, 116; total, 703. Grand total (+1,539), 2,242.

ROBERTS AND DE ORO.

John Roberts and De Oro, the pool champion, will play an international match at pool in a half-English and half-American game. De Oro came into the Lenox Lyceum this afternoon to watch the game between the British champion and Ives, and closely scrutinized the work of the Englishman. Roberts has won immense favour by the marked courtesy of his bearing.

NOTES FROM CLUB AND COURSE.

T. Loates passed a good night, and this morning feels very much better. He hopes to be able to ride by to-morrow.

In almost every town where racing is carried on under the ægis of the corporation a certain class of people, banded together under the name of the "Anti-Gambling League," are moving for the abolition of the sport. At Northampton they have just made an unsuccessful effort. The present lease of the course, as mentioned some time ago, has almost expired, and Messrs. Fraill asked for a reduction in the terms. This was at first refused by the Estate Committee, but an arrangement has been come to in which some slight alterations from the present terms have been made. The committee added that they could not impose the new conditions suggested by the Anti-Gambling League.

It is a question, however, whether all meetings conducted in the old-fashioned way are not doomed to extinction. It is hardly likely that racing will be permitted to die out—the sporting instincts and sympathies of the population are too strong. But racing flourishes most under the improved conditions such as exist at Kempton Park, Hurst Park, Manchester, Derby, and Colwick Park (Nottingham). Even the stability of such a historical meeting as Lincoln is threatened. The terms imposed by the Town Council at the last-mentioned place are fairly stringent, and a futher tightening of the reins is threatened. It is doubtful whether they will be submitted to.

A certain amount of sentiment attaches to the old fashioned meetings, where the public are admitted to the course free. Thousands of people made a practice of attending them purely for pleasure. At the now defunct meeting which was held in Nottingham Forest the natural conditions were almost perfect. Crowds of sightseers and picnic folk collected on the hill-side, where they were able to have a splendid view of the races. Not one in twenty could distinguish the colours of a single rider, but most of them went home perfectly satisfied with their afternoon's amusement, although they had not speculated a single penny, and were absolutely ignorant of the name of a single horse.

Still, from a racing point of view it is as well that the fixture should assume the new form at Colwick Park, a beautiful domain. The old course was oval in shape, with a track that was nothing to boast about. It suited sightseers but not owners of valuable racehorses, so no very high-class animals ever competed there. One of the best thoroughbreds that ever figured there was Mr. Vyner's Gloriation, who won the Nottingham Spring Handicap as a three-year-old with 8 st. 10 lb. on his back, the same year, 1887, that he landed the Cambridgeshire. For years the spring meeting was almost the only one held in Passion Week. The new course is a vast improvement, and with the company who formed it once fairly floated the "Lambs" are promised more racing than ever, and of a much improved class.

Although the old order gives way to the new, the traditional style is not likely to be changed at Doncaster. There would be a revolution in Yorkshire if any serious attempt were made to alter the St. Leger gathering. Moreover, the inhabitants of Doncaster make too much money out of racing people ever to wish for a change. But improvements are introduced where possible. The latest suggested is a new road, 60 ft. wide, to be made across the Town Field, which will form an alternative route to that now in use from the town to the course.

The old-fashioned Lichfield meet, according to the local *Herald*, is threatened with extinction owing to the expiration of the permit granted by the War Office in 1889. Efforts are being made by the citizens to avert such a contingency. Petitions are in course of signature, and have already been numerously signed, with the view of memorializing the War Office to continue the permission which they have hitherto granted, and which has not in the least been abused. Two petitions have been prepared, one from the residents of the city, and the other from noblemen and gentlemen and others interested in the preservation of the races. Many of the most prominent citizens have already signed the former, and the latter has received among others the signatures of the Earl of Aylesford, Lord Bagot, and the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.

The Belleisle stables at Richmond, occupied up to a few months ago by T. Watson, who is now located in France, have been let for the season to Mr. H. Holland, of Staffordshire.

An attempt is being made—which is likely to prove successful—to establish the Eskdale Hunt in the neighbourhood of Whitby, in Yorkshire. Mr. David Smallwood used to hunt the country, but gave it up in 1888. To supply the gap Mr. Swindell, the present Master of the Puckeridge, was approached, but the negotiations fell through, and there has been no meet of any pack in the district since. Mr. W. L. Thursby, a nephew of Sir John Thursby, the Master of the New Forest Hounds last year, expressed willingness to hunt the country two days a week provided there was a practical desire evinced on the part of the inhabitants to have the sport kept up in a proper way. Mr. H. R. Singleton promised Mr. Thursby his co-operation, and the general feeling in favour of the project being strong, a meeting was held at Whitby a few days ago to put things into practical shape. The proposition of Messrs. Thursby and Singleton received the unanimous support of an influential gathering. They promise to hunt the country two days a week without any subscription. The hounds are to be kennelled within a short distance of Whitby. Mr. Thursby has had considerable experience with hounds, and will hunt his own pack with the co-operation of Mr. Singleton, who is well known in Northamptonshire as a hard rider and a good all-round sportsman. He has distinguished himself between the flags as well as with hounds. He was the owner of Rostrum among other chasers, and Ilex carried his cardinal jacket and white belt when he first made his appearance on an English racecourse.

The directors of the New Sheffield and Rotherham Racecourse Company have decided to abandon the race meeting fixed to be held at Rotherham under National Hunt Rules on Monday and Tuesday, November 6 and 7. They have deemed this course advisable in consequence of the miners' lockout and the disturbed state of affairs in the district. Most of the large collieries round about are protected by military, and the police of the district have been reinforced by large numbers from other neighbourhoods, including a big detachment of metropolitan police. As there seems to be no immediate prospect of a settlement of the lock-out the directors deemed it the wisest course under the circumstances to abandon the fixture.

The 150 Yards Swimming Championship of London, and the 100 Yards Junior Championship, will be decided at the swimming gala of the Unity Swimming Club at the Excelsior Baths, Bethnal Green, to-morrow evening. The entries are as follows :—150 Yards Championship of London : J. Regan (holder), Neptune ; W. H. Furneaux, Pacific; H. Edwards, capt. Pacific ; E.C. Smith, Leander ; W. H. Smith, Pacific; W. Dale, champion S.E.L. ; S. T. Pugh (holder Ulph), S.E.L. ; W. Buckett, capt. Unity ; C. Colley, Unity; H. T. Bosanquet, holder Topping 300 ; T. Aston, Unity ; Jas. Emerson, People's Palace ; W. Holmes, Polytechnic ; J. A. Martin, Dolphin. 100 Yards Junior Championship of London.—Holder : E. J. Melsom (now over 16). Entrants : Sidney Holden (Nautilus, captain), A. J. Legon, Surrey Commercial Docks, S.E. ; J. Robinson, Junior Polytechnic ; F. Furnering, captain, Junior Pacific ; L. Lyon, Brighton Swimming Club ; S. J. Lyon, Brighton Swimming Club ; W. T. Richardson, unattached.

A match at draughts, for the championship of the world and a stake of £100, has been arranged between James Wyllie (the Herd Laddie) and James Ferrie (champion of Scotland). It is to consist of ninety-four games, the largest number ever played in a match at draughts, and the object is that each must play every possible opening move for black, and every possible opening reply for white. Wyllie, who is now in his seventy-fifth year, is averse to playing so lengthened a match in the winter, and Ferrie agreed to defer starting play till spring.

The Kenilworth week is the most important golfing event among Midland golfers just now. The course is over farm land, but is fairly good in the provision of obstacles, and it is beautifully situated just behind the famous castle. The Gentlemen's Open Challenge Shield, for clubs in Warwickshire, is the important contest for Saturday. Seeing that Kenilworth has maintained a "week" for three years, there ought to be scope for such an institution in other parts of the Midlands.

A Coventry club member is in trouble—not about his soul, but on a point in golf. He sent his caddies some fifty yards to the top of a brae, where he stood to show the line the player should take for the next stroke. He stood there while the stroke was made. The opponent said the hole was lost, as the boy should have left his position before the ball was struck. An authority to whom the question was referred, says this is the first time a hole has been claimed in such circumstances, and there is no rule against the caddie indicating the line. But if the caddie is struck with the played ball the hole is lost. What is more, the caddie may be hurt.

Twenty-nine members of the Royal Blackheath Golf Club turned out in brilliant but decidedly cold weather yesterday afternoon to compete for three prizes. The George Glennie Scratch Medal was won by Mr. T. G. Gibson with 119, Mr. H. Gillon, 122, being second, and Mr. S. Hughes, 123, third. The Monthly Medal competition resulted as follows :—Mr. W. A. Adams, 132, less 25—107 ; Mr. G. W. Smyth, 138, less 21—117 ; Mr. W. S. Hughes, 123, less 5—118. Result of Turner Cup competition :—Mr. W. A. Adams, 132, less 21—111 ; Mr. G. W. Smyth, 138, less 21—117 ; Mr. W. S. Hughes, 123, less 5—118.

Some very remarkable revolver shooting has been shown during the annual competitions at the North London Rifle Club and its South London congener, which are now coming to a close. Mr. Walter Winans, the Wimbledon champion, is leading in both events, having made for North London 205 out of a possible 210, Mr. Andrews being fifteen points behind. At South London the champion was equally successful, scoring 202. The competition is fixed to end this week. It is anticipated that the record score of bull's-eyes made by Mr. Winans at Staines last year will be exceeded on this occasion.

At a meeting of the Scottish Football Association held last night at Glasgow, letters were read from Mr. Alcock, from the English Football Association, with reference to the interpretation put by the Scottish Football Association on the registration of players after the date of the conference, September 27, 1893 The Scottish committee sympathized with the opinions expressed by Mr. Alcock, and, on the motion of the chairman, decided: "We are prepared to place all professionals who have played for your clubs this season in the same category with those who have registered since June 13." The secretary was instructed to cite D. Alexander before the next meeting of the committee to explain his treatment of the Rossendale Club, whose complaint had been enclosed to the Scottish Football Association by Mr. Alcock in his first letter.

There is no end to the possibilities of the Herne Hill cycling track. A. W. Harris beat the world's one mile safety record last evening. He rode his first half-mile in 1 min. 2 1-5 sec., the second being 1 min. 3 sec., by himself. The mile was accomplished in 2 min. 4 1-5 sec., against 2 min. 5 sec. by F. Pope, of Alfreton, at the same ground. Harris's time also beat Windle's flying mile of 2 min. 4 4-5. G. E. Osmond and T. W. Good also attempted to break the one mile tandem safety record of 2 min. 6 4-5 sec. They, however, could only do 2 min. 7 2-5 sec.

In many districts there may be seen a melancholy object lesson of what some of once the finest deer forests in India have been brought to by over shooting and indiscriminate shooting. In beating certain bojhi—detached pieces of close forest—with twenty-two elephants one day, out of whose recesses one might have seen the chital stream in hundreds not twenty years ago, one does not see one warrantable stag. The covert is as good as ever, nothing has been cut, habitations are no nearer, everything looks just as it did twenty to thirty years ago; but the deer have been cleared off the face of the earth. The British soldier and his greedy, indiscriminate shooting of every living thing, sparing neither age nor sex, is chiefly to blame for this. No amount of sportsmanlike shooting of only warrantable stags in season could in thrice the time have brought things to such a pass. The railways have made this possible. I have often echoed the Welsh squire's anathema on the iron road! Soldiers now come in parties of ten and twelve, or more, from cantonments many hundreds of miles away, to any spot known as a good shooting centre, and devastate it. No one would object to Tommy having his sport ; but it is surely hard that, as fast as any good shooting ground is brought within manageable distance of a railway, every one's sport there should be sacrificed to blind undiscriminating lust of blood and pelts. If Tommy will confine himself to males in season he will do no more to lessen the game than he is right well entitled to do his share of ; but no head of game can long stand the destruction of every hind and fawn that can be potted, which goes on in the parts I speak of pretty constantly for six months in the year. It is not the native shikari who does most of the mischief. He does some, no doubt. But he is pretty well repressed by the civil authorities ; and in this particular tract of forest better than elsewhere, for it is in strict private management, and is not much poached by natives.

It is well that the question of the legitimate nature of some of the place-to-place cycling records is receiving attention. Undoubtedly this branch of record-breaking is being vastly overdone. In some instances—such as the London to Brighton and back, to Bath and back, and to York or Edinburgh—a splendid test of both man and machine is given, and the record accomplished is of value as showing the capabilities of the modern cycle properly propelled; but these journeys and their results have induced men to institute "record" courses for insignificant distances between towns which do not serve the interests of speed cycling to the smallest extent. The rides are nevertheless "boomed" in advertisements in the cycling press, and the conditions and distance being little known outside the immediate circle of the local cyclists, a heap of cheap glory accrues to the "record" breaker. We should counsel the ruling bodies of the sport in the several districts to rigidly taboo any claims to records the distance of which was under 100 miles, and the time of which did not approximate to that of *the* record nearest in mileage to that claimed. That is, we should entertain a claim to record, say, from Glasgow to Aberdeen, a distance of 148½ miles, if it were accomplished in about 8½ hours.

CORINTHIAN FOOTBALL CLUB.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—We append a copy of a letter posted on September 16 to Mr. A. N. Hornby :—

> DEAR HORNBY,—I am informed that at a public meeting, held in Manchester last Wednesday, you stated that "the amateur received pay when he played," and that when you were asked to explain you asserted that "the Corinthians went on tour, received big gates, which covered more than their expenses, and nobody ever heard of the rest." May I ask you if it is true that you made these statements or any remarks of a similar nature, and, if so, upon what authority such scandalous charges were made.—Yours truly,
>
> (Signed) N. L. JACKSON, Hon. Sec.

On September 22 another letter was sent to Mr. Hornby, this time in a registered envelope, but so far no reply has been received to either.

We are loth to believe that such discourtesy could intentionally have been shown by a man who has the reputation of being a good sportsman, but in the interests of our club we cannot allow such a charge to be published without giving it a most emphatic denial. We therefore beg to state that there is not a word of truth in the assertion of Mr. Hornby or the insinuation contained therein. We shall esteem it a favour if you will be good enough to insert this letter in your next issue.—Yours, &c.,

(Signed) R. T. SQUIRE (Chairman)
C. WREFORD BROWN
W. R. MOON
G. H. COTTERILL
F. R. PELLY
N. L. JACKSON (Hon. Sec.)
Members of Committee of Corinthian F.C.

The Sports Club, 8, St. James's-square, S.W., October 2, 1893.

THE CHIEF ASSOCIATION CLUBS.

Taking the play of the first month of the Association football season, the results of the chief matches are not without interest. The figures have been compiled by the *Sportsman*, which points out that young as the season is, few of the first-class teams have escaped defeat. The unbeaten lot number four, namely, Liverpool, Blackpool, Bury, and Queen's Park. Neither Renton nor Northwich Victoria has yet won a game.

RECORD TO SEPTEMBER 30 (Inclusive).

	Plyd.	Won.	Drn.	Lost.	Goals. For.	Goals. Agst.	Aver.
Liverpool	7	6	1	0	16	2	8 to 1
Bury	6	5	1	0	36	9	4 ,,
Leicester Fosse	7	4	1	2	17	5	3.40 ,,
Notts County	10	8	1	1	29	9	3.22 ,,
Burton Swifts	8	5	0	3	22	7	3.14 ,,
Blackpool	5	5	0	0	24	7	3.12 ,,
Nelson	6	4	1	1	17	6	2.83 ,,
Cowlairs	9	6	1	2	47	17	2.76 ,,
Rossendale	5	2	1	2	29	11	2.63 ,,
Burslem Port Vale	8	6	1	1	25	12	2.08 ,,
Celtic	11	9	1	1	30	15	2 ,,
Queen's Park	8	5	3	0	29	15	1.93 ,,
Blackburn Rovers	7	4	1	2	17	9	1.88 ,,
Glasgow Rangers	11	6	3	2	30	16	1.87 ,,
Heart of Midlothian	10	6	2	2	32	18	1.77 ,,
Woolwich Arsenal	8	5	1	2	24	14	1.71 ,,
Edinburgh Hibernians	10	6	1	3	36	21	1.71 ,,
Grimsby Town	8	5	0	3	24	14	1.71 ,,
Burton Wanderers	6	3	2	1	10	6	1.66 ,,
Everton	10	6	0	4	30	19	1.58 ,,
Paisley St. Mirren	7	4	0	3	22	14	1.57 ,,
Paisley Abercorn	9	4	1	4	29	25	1.56 ,,
Airdrieonians	8	4	3	1	26	17	1.52 ,,
Derby County	8	4	1	3	21	14	1.50 ,,
Small Heath	7	5	0	2	19	13	1.46 ,,
Lincoln City	6	3	1	2	11	8	1.37 ,,
St. Bernards	10	6	1	3	26	19	1.36 ,,
Preston North End	7	4	0	3	13	10	1.30 ,,
Bolton Wanderers	8	4	0	4	18	15	1.20 ,,
Newcastle United	5	1	2	2	12	10	1.20 ,,
Fairfield	5	3	0	2	13	11	1.18 ,,
Southport Central	7	3	1	3	20	17	1.17 ,,
Notts Forest	6	2	1	3	16	11	1.15 ,,
Darwen	9	4	0	5	22	19	1.15 ,,
Burnley	7	3	1	3	16	14	1.14 ,,
Aston Villa	8	3	3	2	19	17	1.11
Vale of Leven	4	2	1	1	12	11	1.09 ,,
Fleetwood Rangers	6	3	0	3	13	12	1.08 ,,
Sheffield United	6	4	0	2	15	14	1.07 ,,
Dumbarton	9	4	3	2	19	18	1.05 ,,
Stoke	8	4	0	4	19	19	1 ,,
West Bromwich Albion	9	5	1	3	17	17	1 ,,
Dundee	8	3	2	3	20	21	.95 ,,
Sunderland	10	4	3	3	21	22	.95 ,,
Leith Athletic	11	3	1	7	25	27	.92 ,,
3rd L.R.V.	10	4	3	3	21	25	.84 ,,
Crewe Alexandra	5	2	0	3	10	12	.83 ,,
West Manchester	5	1	2	2	10	12	.83 ,,
Sheffield Wednesday	8	2	2	4	15	19	.78 ,,
Wolverhampton Wndrs	10	4	0	6	18	24	.75 ,,
Renton	8	0	3	5	22	30	.73 ,,
Gainsbro' Trinity	6	2	1	3	7	12	.58 ,,
Accrington	7	1	2	4	11	19	.57 ,,
Heywood Central	5	2	0	3	13	23	.56 ,,
Newton Heath	7	2	1	4	6	12	.50 ,,
Rotherham Town	7	1	1	5	10	21	.47 ,,
Walsall Town Swifts	7	2	0	5	11	23	.47 ,,
Northwich Vict.	9	0	1	8	8	22	.36 ,,
Middlesbro' Ironopolis	6	1	1	4	6	20	.30 ,,
South Shore	5	1	0	4	6	21	.28 ,,
Ardwick	11	1	0	10	11	39	.28 ,,
Barrow-in-Furness	5	1	0	4	6	28	.21 ,,

RACING FIXTURES.

OCTOBER.

Hurst Park	4, 5	Newcastle	17, 18
Kilkenny	4, 5	Curragh	17—19
Hamilton Park	5, 6	Thirsk	19, 20
Kempton Park	6, 7	Sandown Park	19, 20
Newmarket Second October	10—13	Chantilly	19, 22, 24, 26, 27
Limerick	11, 12	Newmarket Houghton	24—29
Alexandra Park	14	Worcester	24, 25
Gatwick	17, 18	Lincoln	31—Nov. 1

NOVEMBER.

Auteuil	1, 4, 5, 9, 12, 16, 19, 23, 26, 30	Derby	14—16
Northampton	2, 3	Lewes	17, 18
Leopardstown	3, 4	Warwick	20—22
Leicester	6—8	Manchester	23—25
Liverpool	8—10		

DECEMBER.

Auteuil	3, 7, 10, 14, 15	Limerick	28
Leopardstown	26		

ADDITIONAL ARRIVALS AT HURST PARK.

Eastbury, Rotten Row, Knocklayd, Cheque, Miss Patty, Glenloch, Rowington, Hereward, Peppyland, Little Gipsy, Gambol, Tarentelle, Clenstone, Gladys, Roy, Will of the Wisp, Katie Laurie, Solitarian, Foulard, Goatlands, Peur et Simple, Bushey Park, Chater, Torethea Colt, Car La Mascotte, Reception, Shelley, Thespis, Bonne Sorte.

A man named Grandir, who undertook to walk from Paris to Chicago minus of course the sea voyage, returned to Paris last night, having completed his task. He expressed himself as enchanted with his journey, but very much disappointed with the World's Fair.

A good golf story comes from Belton Park. During a game last week one of the players made a big drive, and a long and unsuccessful search was made for the ball. At last a cow was observed in a state of inward disquiet, and after some coughing the missing ball was seen to issue from its mouth.

The South African House Swimming Club held its fourth annual entertainment at the Aldgate Baths last night. There were thirty-four entries for the Invitation Race, which was finally won by G. H. Gray, of the Cygnus, H. T. Wheeler, Stroud Green Swimming Club, being second, and H. W. Gray, of the Cygnus, third. The Club Handicap resulted in a dead heat between E. G. T. Hart and G. E. Manby. The programme included cock-fighting, blindfold races, and a polo match been Nautilus and Stroud Green, which resulted in a victory for the Nautilus by two goals to one. There was a display of high and fancy diving by A. W. Burghard, of the Nautilus S.C. ; E. A. Sayer, Nautilus S.C. ; and C. Borlase, Pacific S.C. ; and an exhibition of life saving by members of the South African House S.C. was well carried through. The proceedings were closed with a Venetian fête in fancy costume, the competitors for the subsequent tub race rowing round the bath in two boats. These were tastefully illuminated with Chinese lanterns and fairy lights, and limelight was also introduced.

TO HOLIDAY MAKERS, TOURISTS, AND TRAVELLERS.

Readers, temporarily absent from town, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning, at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

PAGES FROM THE LIFE OF A WORKGIRL

By GEORGE MOORE.

CHAPTER III.

IT was the beginning of August, and London yawned in every street; the dust blew unslaked, and a little cloud curled and disappeared over the crest of the hill at Hyde Park Corner; the streets and St. George's-place looked out with blind, white eyes; and in the deserted Park the trees tossed their foliage restlessly as if they wearied and missed the fashion of their season. And all through Park-lane and Mayfair, caretakers and gaunt cats were the traces that the caste on which Esther depended had left of its departed presence. She was coming from the Alexandra Hotel, where she had heard a kitchen-maid was wanted. Mrs. Lewis had urged her to wait until people began to come back to town. Good situations were rarely attainable in the summer months, it would be bad policy to take a bad one, even if it were only for a little while; besides she had saved a little money, and, feeling that she required a rest, had determined to take this advice. But as luck would have it Jackie fell ill before she had been at Peckham a week. His illness made a big hole in her savings, and it had become evident that she would have to set to work resolutely and seek another situation.

She turned into the park. She was going north, to a registry office near Oxford-street, which Mrs. Lewis had recommended. Holborn-row was difficult to find, and she had to ask the way very often, but she suddenly knew that she was in the right street by the number of servant-girls going and coming from the office, and in company with five others Esther ascended a gloomy little staircase. The office was on the first floor. The doors were open and the women passed into a special odour of poverty, and, as it were, into an atmosphere of mean interests.

Benches covered with red plush were on either side, and these were occupied by fifteen or twenty poorly-dressed women. A little old woman, very white and pale, stood near the window recounting her misfortunes to no one in particular.

"I lived with her more than thirty years; I brought up all the children. I entered her service as nurse, and when the children grew up I was given the management of everything. For the last fifteen years my mistress was a confirmed invalid. She entrusted everything to me. Oftentimes she took my hand, and said, 'You are a good creature, Holmes, you mutn't think of leaving me; how should I get on without you?' But when she died they had to part with me; they said they were very sorry, and wouldn't have thought of doing so, only they were afraid that I was getting too old for the work. I daresay I was wrong to stop so long in one situation. I shouldn't have done so, but she always used to say, 'You mustn't leave us; we never shall be able to get on without you.'"

At that moment the secretary, an alert young woman with a decisive voice, came through the folding doors.

"I will not have all this talking," she said. Her quick eyes fell on the little old woman, and she came forward a few steps. "What, you here again, Miss Holmes? I've told you that when I hear of anything that will suit you that I'll write."

"So you said, Miss, but my little savings are running short. I'm being pressed for my rent."

"I can't help that, when I hear of anything I'll write. But I can't have you coming here every third day wasting my time—now run along." And having made casual remarks about the absurdity of people of that age coming after situations, she called three or four women to her desk, of whom Esther was one. She examined them critically, and seemed especially satisfied with Esther's appearance.

"It will be difficult," she said, "to find you the situation you want before people begin to return to town. If you were only an inch or two taller I could get you a dozen places as housemaid, tall servants are all the fashion, and you are the right age, about five-and-twenty?"

Esther left a dozen stamps with her and soon after she began to receive letters containing the addresses of ladies who required servants. They were of all sorts for the Secretary seemed to exercise hardly any discrimination, and Esther was sent on long journeys from Brixton to Notting Hill to visit poor people who could hardly afford a maid of all work. These useless journeys were very fatiguing, sometimes she was asked to call at a house in Bayswater, and hence she had to go to High-street, Kensington, or Earl's-court, a third address might be in Chelsea. She could only guess which was the best chance, and while she was hesitating the situation might be given away. Very often the ladies were out, and she was asked to call later in the day. These casual hours she spent in the parks, mending Jackie's socks or hemming pocket handkerchiefs. So she was frequently delayed till evening; and in the mildness of the summer twilight, with some fresh disappointment lying heavy on her heart, she made her way from the Marble Arch round the barren Serpentine into Piccadilly, with its stream of light beginning in the sunset.

And standing at the kerb of Piccadilly-circus, waiting for a 'bus to take her to Ludgate Hill Station, the girl grew conscious of the moving multitude that filled the streets. The great restaurants rose up calm and violet in the evening sky. The Café Monico, with its air of French newspapers and Italian wines, and before the grey façade of the fashionable Criterion hansoms stopped and dinner parties walked across the pavement. The fine weather had brought the women up earlier than usual from the suburbs. They came from Piccadilly and passed round the Circus into the enticing curve of Regent-street, the white dresses floating from the hips, the feather boas waving a few inches from the pavement. But through this elegant disguise Esther could pick out the servant girls. She thought how similar their stories were to her own. They had been deserted, as she had been; and, perhaps, each had a child to support, only they had not been so lucky as she had been in finding situations.

But now luck seemed to have deserted her. It was the middle of September and she had not yet been able to find the situation she wanted; and it had become more and more distressing to her to refuse £16 a year. She had calculated it all out, and nothing less than £18 was any use to her. With £18 and a kind mistress who would give her an old dress occasionally she could do very well. But if she didn't find these £2 she did not know what she should do. She might drag on for a time on £16, but such wages would drive her in the end into the workhouse. If it were not for the child! But she would never desert her darling boy, who loved her so dearly, come what may. A sudden imagination let her see him playing in the little street waiting for her to come home, and her love for him went to her head like madness. She wondered at herself; it seemed almost unnatural to love anything as she did this child.

Then in a shiver of fear she determined to save her bus fare, and as she made her way through Leicester-square she was a good-looking girl who hastened her steps when addressed by a passer-by or crossed the roadway in sullen indignation. Silks and satins turned into the Empire, and the painted windows and domes of the Alhambra glowed in a large space of sky. Esther seemed to lose heart utterly. She had been walking all day and had not tasted food since the morning, and the weakness of the flesh brought a sudden weakness of the spirit. She felt that she could struggle no more, that the whole world was against her; she felt that she must have food and drink and rest. All this London tempted her, and the cup was at her lips. A young man in evening clothes had spoken to her. His voice was soft, the look in his eyes seemed kindly. Thinking of the circumstance ten minutes later it seemed to her that she had intended to answer him. She was then at Charing Cross. There was a lightness, an emptiness in her head which she could not overcome, and the crowd appeared to her like a blurred, noisy dream. And then the dizziness left her, and she realized the temptation she had escaped. Here, as in Piccadilly, she could pick out the servant-girls; but here their service was yesterday's lodging-house—poor and dissipated girls, dressed in vague clothes fixed with hazardous pins. Two young women strolled in front of her. They hung on each other's arms, talking lazily. They had just come out of an eating-house and a happy digestion was in their eyes. The skirt on the outside was a soiled mauve and the bodice that went with it was a soiled chocolate. A broken yellow plume hung out of a battered hat. The skirt on the inside was a dim green, and little was left of the cotton velvet jacket but the cotton. A girl of sixteen walking sturdily, like a little man, crossed the road, her left hand thrust deep into the pocket of her red cashmere dress. She wore on her shoulders a strip of beaded mantle; her hair was plaited and tied with a red ribbon. Corpulent women passed, their eyes liquid with invitation. The huge bar loafer, the man of fifty, the hooked nose and the waxed moustache, stood at the door of a restaurant, passing the women in review. Two young men with betting-book and bar-room on their faces, swaggered out of a tobacconist's. The doors of the public-houses were open, and the topers could be seen sitting on high stools in varnished interiors. And this real Strand crowd rolled along indolently; no one in a hurry except the clean-shaven actor, who stopped to mention that he had just come up from the Palace. A true London of the water's edge—a London of theatres, music-halls, wine-shops, public-houses—the walls painted various colours, nailed over with huge gold lettering; the pale air woven with delicate wire, a gossamer web underneath which the crowd moved like lazy flies, one half watching the perforated spire of St. Mary's, and all the City spires behind it now growing cold in the east, the other half seeing the spire of St. Martin's above the chimney-pots aloft in a sky of cream pink. Stalwart policemen urged along groups of slattern boys and girls; and after vulgar remonstrance these took the hint and disappeared down strange passages. Suddenly Esther came face to face with a woman whom she recognized as Margaret Gale.

"What, is it you, Margaret?"

"Yes, it is me all right. What are you doing up here? Got tired of service? Come and have a drink, old gal."

"No, thank you; I'm glad to have seen you, Margaret, but I've a train to catch."

"That won't do," said Margaret, catching her by the arm; "we must have a drink and a talk over old times."

Esther felt that if she did not have something she would faint before she reached Ludgate-hill, and Margaret led the way through the public-house, opening all the doors of the varnished partitions, seeking a quiet corner. Finding one at the extreme end, she went in, holding the door open for Esther. "What's the matter?" she said, startled at the pallor of Esther's face.

"Only a little faintness; I've not had anything to eat all day."

"Quick, quick, four of brandy and some water," Margaret cried to the barman, and a moment after she was holding the glass to her friend's lips. "Not had anything to eat all day, dear? Then we'll have a bite and a sup together. I feel a bit peckish myself. Two sausages and two rolls and butter," she cried. Then the women had a long talk. Margaret told Esther the story of her misfortune. The Barfields were all broke up. They had been very unlucky racing, and when the servants got the sack Margaret had come up to London. She had been in several situations. Eventually one of her masters had got her into trouble, his wife had turned her out neck and crop, and what was she to do? Then Esther told how Master Harry had lost her her situation.

"And you left like that? Well, I never. The better one behaves the worse one gets treated, and them that goes on with service find themselves in the end without as much as will buy them a Sunday dinner."

The women wandered out of the public-house. Margaret accompanied Esther as far as Wellington-street.

"I can't go any further," and pointing to where London seemed to end in a piece of desolate sky, she said, "I live on the other side, in Stamford-street. You might come and see me, if you ever get tired of service; you'll get decent rooms there."

Bad weather followed fine, and under a streaming umbrella Esther went from one address to another, her damp skirts clinging about her and her boots clogged with mud. She looked upon the change in the weather as unfortunate, for in getting a situation so much depended on personal appearance, and cheerfulness of manner; and it is difficult to seem a right and tidy girl after two miles walk through the rain.

One lady told Esther that she liked tall servants, another said she never engaged good-looking girls. And another place that would have suited her was lost through unconsciously answering that she was chapel. The lady would have nothing in her house but church. Then there were the disappointments occasioned by the letters which she received from people whom she thought would have engaged her, saying they were sorry, but that they had seen some one whom they liked better.

Another week passed, and Esther had begun to pawn her clothes to get sufficient money for her train fare to London, and to keep the registry office supplied with stamps. Her prospects had begun to seem quite hopeless, and she lay awake thinking that she and Jackie must go to the workhouse. They could not stop on at Mrs. Lewis's much longer. Mrs. Lewis had been very good to them, but Esther owed her two weeks' money. What was to be done? Esther had heard of charitable institutions, but she was an ignorant girl and did not know how to make the necessary inquiries. Oh, the want of a little money, of a very little money; the thought beat into her brain. For just enough to hold on till the people came back to town.

One day, Mrs. Lewis, who read the newspapers for her, came to her with an advertisement which she said seemed to read like a very likely chance. Esther looked at the pence which remained out of the last dress that she had pawned.

"I'm afraid," she said, "it will turn out like the others; I'm out of my luck."

"Don't say that," said Mrs. Lewis; "keep your courage up; I'll stick to you as long as I can."

The women had a good cry in each other's arms, and then Mrs. Lewis advised Esther to take the situation even if it were no more than sixteen. "A lot can be done by constant saving, and if she gives yer'er dresses and 10s. for a Christmas box, I don't see why you should not pull through. The baby sha'n't cost you more than 5s. a week till you get a situation as plain cook. Here is the address—Miss Rice, Avondale-road, West Kensington."

(To be continued.)

LABOUR NOTES.

THE DIVISIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

IT would be easy for those writers and speakers who wish to promote class hatreds to make a perverted use of some figures given in the last volume of the census report. There were in England and Wales on the day of the census 1,708,713 males of the "unoccupied class." This sounds alarming at first hearing, and would make a good text for a Hyde Park orator. But looked at more closely it appears that these males are aged from ten years upwards, and that no less than 1,191,649 of them are young lads under fifteen years not yet drafted into occupations. This leaves 517,064 unoccupied males over fifteen to be accounted for. If you deduct from this number the host of men retired from business, the superannuated, the pensioners, and those who, for physical or mental reasons, are debarred from working, you do not get a residue of able-bodied unoccupied males of very monstrous proportions. There are not so many drones in the social hive after all. According to the census no less than 330 males between the ages of fifteen and twenty have already "retired from business," which seems precocious.

It must be remembered that a good many of the unoccupied 517,064 males over fifteen belong to the poorest classes, tramps and such-like. There are 97,466 males over ten years of age described as "living on their own means." A Socialist might put it that this really means that they are living upon other people, but probably many of them do useful unpaid work. The census is of service for the destruction of the theory that hundreds of thousands of social parasites are idly battening upon the working classes. It must be remembered, too, that the idle wealthy class, such as it is, is supported not by this country alone, but by all the world; by America and India, whose contributions pour into London in the shape of interest and dividends. A really great and wealthy aristocracy has never yet been supported solely by so small a country as this. It needs a wider foundation.

Altogether in England and Wales there were, at the census, 10,591,967 males over ten years of age. Of women there were as many and nearly a million more. Taking the males alone, the "industrial class" numbered near five and a half millions, the class engaged in transport by sea and land, road, railway, and canal were upwards of a million; while those engaged in agriculture, with a contingent of those who catch fish at sea, numbered 1,284,919. How small among this host looks the "professional class," numbering, if you subtract from it the Army, Navy, and Civil Service, mostly composed of the "lower classes," only 342,006 males over ten years. This division includes all clergy, lawyers, doctors, teachers and students, literary and scientific men, engineers, surveyors, artists, actors, dancers, &c. If you further subtract from this 342,006 all the teachers and students, who number 131,059, there are only left 210,947 of these enlightened professional males. It is difficult to see how, if, as Mr. Gladstone contends, politics are a dispute between the masses and the classes, the latter ever gain a single victory. The Civil Service, national and municipal, employs 129,260 males and 15,040 females, so that it has hardly yet become an industry of the first rank. It exceeds by very little in numbers those who make carriages, harness, tobacco and pipes, if you add them together.

The great divisions of the industrial class of the census are into those who build and furnish houses, 820,582 persons; those who make all manner of machines and implements, 342,231 persons; those who make ready and sell food and drink and give lodging, 797,989 persons; all those who spin and weave, 1,128,589 souls—those who make ready raiment for wear, 1,099,833 of these; all those who dig in the bowels of the earth for coal and metals, stone, clay, and salt, with those who make gas and bricks; those who labour at forges in converting iron and steel or other metals into serviceable shapes, or who turn the gifts of the earth into glass, pottery, and porcelain, or whose more delicate handiwork deals with gold, silver, and jewels. If you number up this vast division of industry you will find it amounts to 1,503,225 persons, almost all males. Of them 561,637 are miners It is not worth the time to enumerate all the other divisions of the huge industrial class, nor to tell of those who work in chemical or vegetable substances or in animal products, or who make ships and boats, carriages and harness, books and prints, or who carry on unpleasing labours among "refuse matter." Last of all comes the great army of makers and dealers of and in "general or unspecified commodities," near a million strong, the host of the small industries, quartered in London mostly. Food and raiment, minerals, tools, ships, water, and light, these ever were since Lamech begat Tubal-Cain, the father of "every artificer in brass and iron," the chief wants and works of man, and those engaged in these labours may, at any rate, be sure that, as Carlyle would say, they are working in accordance with the eternal verities.

The old feminine occupations of weaving and dressmaking are still, in spite of all industrial revolutions, mostly carried on by the daughters of Eve. The census points to 628,001 of them who work in factories where wool and cotton, silk, flax, and hemp are spun and woven, and to 691,441 more women who make up dress. Near 200,000 more of them serve the community with food, drink, and lodging, while upwards of two million of them live in domestic service. Nearly seven and a half millions of females over ten are set down by the census as being "unoccupied." This is very unkind of the census, inasmuch as this class, besides all the young maids who are being ripened for marriage, includes the great profession of married women, most of whom, even if they do not go to factories, have harder and more continuous work at home than most men in their workshops. A strike is a holiday to the miner: he calls it "play;" it is no relaxation to his wife.

The census includes in the industrial class not only the employed, but employers, and those who work on their own account. It is interesting to see how the proportions of these vary in different occupations. In the manufacture of cotton goods, for instance, there are only 2,707 employers, but 529,252 employed, and no more than about 1,000 of those who profess to work on their own account. The proportion of employers will still further diminish in this class of industry, as they are every year being more and more replaced by companies. In the division of millinery and dressmaking (excluding the small masculine contingent) the proportions are different. There are 21,918 employers, 223,357 employed, and no less than 136,634 persons "working on their own account," who really mostly are home-workers doing out-work for various employers.

It is interesting to note how much, even in this age of motion, the people who live in each county are those who were born in it. Take Kent, for instance, a county which one would have thought might have been distracted more than most by the adjoining whirlpool of London. We exclude from Kent the districts actually forming part of London. In 1891 there were in England and Wales 785,912 persons of all sexes and ages who had been born in Kent. Of these no less than 560,736 were living inside Kent when the census was taken. Over 100,000 of the rest were in London, and most of the remaining balance in adjoining counties—Sussex, Middlesex, Surrey, or Essex. Eleven unhappy men of Kent and twenty-five women were, indeed, in exile in Merionethshire. On the whole the census tells the same tale everywhere. Men and women who leave their villages do not, as a rule, go further than the nearest great centre—usually to the manufacturing town or towns in their own county, or in one of the adjoining counties. London is fed by the southern counties; the manufactures of the midlands and the north devour the population of their own districts. One moral to be drawn from this is that labour does not easily shift itself, even in this railroad era, to meet the vicissitudes of trade. Another is that, in spite of board schools and railways, provincial peculiarities and differences still have to be reckoned with.

TO HOLIDAY MAKERS, TOURISTS, AND TRAVELLERS.

Readers, temporarily absent from town, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning, at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

DECORATIONS FOR VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

The *Gazette* of last night contains the names of officers of the Volunteer force on whom the Queen has been pleased to confer the Volunteer officers' decoration, under the terms of the Royal Warrant, dated the 25th July, 1892.

BORWICK'S POWDER.
BORWICK'S POWDER.
BORWICK'S POWDER.
BORWICK'S POWDER.

Best Baking Powder in the World. Wholesome, Pure, and Free from Alum.

A Pure Norwegian Oil is the kind used in the production of Scott's Emulsion — Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda are added for their vital effect upon nerve and brain. No mystery surrounds this formula—the only mystery is how quickly it builds up flesh and brings back strength to the weak of all ages.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

will check Consumption and Bronchitis and is indispensable in *all* wasting diseases.

Prepared by SCOTT and BOWNE (Limited), London.

Sold by all Chemists and Vendors of Medicine at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.

BORD'S PIANOS

25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month), on the three years hire system. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

ERARD PIANOS AND HARPS.

Messrs. S. & P. ERARD wish to NOTIFY that owing to the entire REBUILDING of the Premises at 18, Great Marlborough-street, W., they have decided to make a SPECIAL REVISION of their PRICE LIST during the month of SEPTEMBER. The PRICES of their Grand and Oblique Pianofortes returned from the PAST SEASON'S Hire, have therefore been much REDUCED.

ERARD PIANOS AND HARPS

May be obtained at a Uniform Discount for Cash, or Purchased on the One, Two, or Three Years' Hire System.
New Catalogues and Price Lists upon application.
S. & P. ERARD,
Royal Pianoforte Makers,
18, Great Marlborough-street, W.

J. B. CRAMER and CO.'S EXTENSIVE CITY WAREROOMS, 40 to 46, Moorgate-street.
Cramer's IRON-FRAME PIANOS, from 25 guineas.
GRAND PIANOFORTES, New and Second-hand, Broadwood, Collard, Cramer, Erard, and great makers. Cash or Hire System.
HARMONIUMS and AMERICAN ORGANS.
A BROADWOOD Semi-Grand for £30 cash.
A CRAMER 7 Octave Pianette for £20.
J. B. CRAMER and CO., 40 to 46, Moorgate-street, E.C.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

SUPERIOR TABLE JELLIES,

IN BOTTLES AND CONCENTRATED TABLETS,

LEMON, ORANGE, SHERRY, COGNAC AND MADEIRA FLAVOURS,

Are Sold by Grocers throughout the United Kingdom.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, LIMITED,

Soho-square, London.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT £4 PER CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK—1933.

ISSUE OF £2,500,000.

MINIMUM PRICE of ISSUE, £98 10*s.* per Cent.

The Governor and Company of the Bank of England give notice that they are authorized to receive TO-MORROW (Thursday), October 5, 1893, Tenders for £2,500,000 New South Wales £4 per cent. Inscribed Stock repayable at par, July 1, 1933.

Tenders may be for the whole or any part of the Stock, and must state what amount of money will be given for every £100 of Stock. Tenders for other than even hundreds of Stock, or at a price including fractions of a shilling other than sixpence, will not be accepted. Tenders must be delivered at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England, before two o'clock, TO-MORROW (Thursday), October 5, 1893. Tenders at different prices must be on separate forms. The amount of stock applied for must be written on the outside of the tender.

The minimum price, below which no tender will be accepted, has been fixed at £98 10*s.* for every £100 of stock.

A deposit of £5 per cent. on the amount of Stock tendered for must be paid at the same office at the time of the delivery of the tender, and the deposit must not be enclosed in the tender. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned, and in case of partial allotment the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the first instalment.

In the event of the receipt of tenders for a larger amount of stock than that proposed to be issued, at or above the minimum price, the tenders at the lowest price accepted will be subject to a *pro rata* diminution.

The dates at which the further payments on account of the loan will be required are as follows:—

On Tuesday, the 17th October, 1893 — so much as, when added to the deposit, will leave Seventy-five pounds (Sterling) to be paid for each hundred pounds of Stock.

On Thursday, the 16th November, 1893, £25 per cent.;

On Friday, the 22nd December, 1893, £25 per cent.;

On Monday, the 22nd January, 1894, £25 per cent.

The instalments may be paid in full on or after the 17th October, 1893, under discount at the rate of £2 per cent. per annum. In case of default in the payment of any instalment at its proper date, the deposit and instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

No tender will be received unless upon the printed form, which can be obtained at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England; of Messrs. Mullens, Marshall and Co., Stock Brokers, 4, Lombard-street, London, E.C.; and of the Agent-General for the Government of New South Wales, 9, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

Bank of England, London,
29th September, 1893.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

FIRE—
LIFE—
ENDOWMENTS—
ANNUITIES.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS exceed EIGHT MILLIONS STERLING.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
EXPENSES MODERATE.
BONUSES LARGE.

Policy-holders incur no Liability of Partnership, and may so insure as to Participate in NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS of their class.

APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS.

Head Offices ... 1, Dale-street, Liverpool;
7, Cornhill, London.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1797.

HEAD OFFICE—Surrey-street, Norwich.

LONDON OFFICES
50, Fleet-street, E.C.
10, King William-street, E.C.
195, Piccadilly, W.
1, Victoria-street, S.W.

AMOUNT INSURED £300,000,000
CLAIMS PAID.................. 9,750,000

Agents wanted in Metropolitan District. Applications to be made to either of the above London offices.

Norwich, Sept. 30, 1893.

WANTED, at 4 per cent. per annum, on first-class security, £20,000 for a long term. No smaller amounts than £5,000 considered. No brokers.—Write P. L., WILLING'S, 162, Piccadilly, London, W.

MID-LOTHIAN.

PENICUIK MANSION-HOUSE, POLICIES, AND WOODS.

UPSET PRICE, £65,000.

There will be exposed for SALE by Public Roup, within DOWELL'S ROOMS, 18, George-street, Edinburgh, on WEDNESDAY, 18th October, at Two o'clock P.M. the MANSION-HOUSE, POLICIES, and WOODS of PENICUIK, situated about ten miles from Edinburgh, embracing about 1,600 Acres of Arable and Pasture Land, and about 760 of Woods, the whole forming a most attractive Residential Estate of moderate dimensions.

There is a magnificent house, situated in a richly wooded and beautiful park of over 800 acres, through which runs the River Esk. There are also extensive gardens and three ornamental lakes, &c.; also excellent covert and low ground shootings. A good grouse moor and other land adjoining can be added if desired.

The Rental, exclusive of any Rent for the Mansion-House and Shootings, is £1,756

For full particulars apply to Messrs. LINDSAY, JAMIESON, and HALDANE, 24, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, or to Messrs. J. and F. ANDERSON, W.S., 48, Castle-street, Edinburgh, who have the Title-Deeds.

R. ANDERSON AND CO.,

British, Indian, and Colonial Advertisement Agents and Contractors, and Authors' Literary Agents,
14, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, S.W.

GIVE the BEST TERMS for Company and all General Advertising. Advice, Estimates, and information free of charge. Replies received.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA. ORIENT LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.

The following Steamships leave London as under. PLYMOUTH one day later. NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking passengers for all ports in AUSTRALASIA.

	Tons	H.P.	
OROYA	6,057	7,000	Oct. 6
ORIENT	5,365	6,000	Oct. 20
ORMUZ	6,031	8,500	Nov. 3
OROTAVA	5,552	7,000	Nov. 17
ORUBA	5,552	7,000	Dec. 1
AUSTRAL	5,524	7,000	Dec. 15

Passengers leaving London seven days later than above and travelling overland can overtake the steamer at Naples.

Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks. Fares, from £17 17*s.* to £70. Cheap Return Tickets.

Managers, F. GREEN and Co., and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and Co.; Head Offices, Fenchurch-avenue, London.

For passage apply to the latter firm, at 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.; or to the Branch Office, 16, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, S.W.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD FAST MAIL STEAMERS

will sail regularly from SOUTHAMPTON as under:—

NEW YORK direct on WEDNESDAYS and SUNDAYS. Average passage seven and a half days. Special train from Waterloo Station on sailing day. All fares through from London.

CHINA and JAPAN by new fast Mail Steamers of 4,600 tons, leaving every Twenty-eight days (viâ Suez Canal), calling at GENOA, COLOMBO, and SINGAPORE.

AUSTRALIA. — Comfortable Mail Steamers leave Southampton every Twenty-eight days, calling at GENOA and COLOMBO.

Apply to KELLER, WALLIS, and CO., at 32, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London, S.W.; or 65, Gracechurch-street, E.C.; and at Manchester and Southampton; or to PHILLIPPS & GRAVES, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C.

NILE SEASON, 1893-94.

COOK'S NEW FIRST-CLASS TOURIST STEAMERS.

(The only Steamers on the Nile specially constructed for the conveyance of First-class Tourists.

Will leave Cairo for the First Cataract Nov. 14, 28, Dec. 12, 26, and Jan. 2, after which every Tuesday until March 13.

Also EXTRA STEAMERS on Thursdays, January 11, Feb. 1 and 22.

SECOND CATARACT.—Through Bookings to the Second Cataract by the Steamers leaving Cairo Dec. 26, and weekly until March.

Three voyages of 3,600 miles, and eleven weeks on the Nile for £100.

Special Steamer, allowing Four Weeks to the First Cataract and back, with limited number of Passengers, leaving Cairo, Jan. 3, and Feb. 7.

COOK'S NILE MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN GIRGEH AND ASSOUAN.

Every Wednesday, Saturday, and Monday.

The only Steamers on the Nile conveying Mails, &c., under contract with the Egyptian Government.

COOK'S NEW MAIL SERVICE, leaving Cairo for Assouan, twice a week, fare £25.

SIX NEW STEEL DAHABEAHS, with every modern improvement. First class Dehabeahs of various sizes, to accommodate small or large families, or private parties. SUPERIOR STEAM DAHABEAH for private families.

LUXOR, KARNAK, AND ASSOUAN HOTELS now open. English Medical Gentleman in residence during the Season.

For full particulars, see programme with maps and plans, 6*d.*, or apply to any of the Branch Offices, or Chief Office, Ludgate Circus.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Sole Contractors to the Egyptian Government for the conveyance of mails, &c., between Lower and Upper Egypt, and to the English Government for the conveyance of troops and stores on the Nile.

FLATS (SELF-CONTAINED).—Quite new; 3, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, and bathroom (hot and cold); sanitation excellent; central garden (two acres) for tenants; tennis courts; West district; £36 to £75 inclusive.—W. H. GIBBS and Co., 5, West Kensington-terrace (nearly opposite West Kensington Station), W.

ROSENEATH (42, WEST-HILL). Loveliest position in Sydenham.—To be SOLD or LET, ready for immediate occupation, noble FAMILY RESIDENCE, within eight minutes' walk of Sydenham Station (L.B. and S.C.Ry., main line), also near church, shops, and Crystal Palace. Six spacious bedchambers, dressing-room, bathroom (hot and cold), superb drawing-room, noble dining-room, morning-room, and excellent domestic offices. Large garden, tennis lawns, &c. Artistically decorated in costly manner. Sound sanitation. Lease 58 years, at only £12 15*s.* ground rent. Price only £1,100. Really a sacrifice. Rent £95 per annum, on lease. Caretaker in charge. Can be viewed at any time.

WEST HAMPSTEAD (near station).—To ARTISTS and others. For occupation. TO BE SOLD, Superior High-Class FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE, No. 12, Woodchurch-road. Ten bedchambers, two dressing and box-rooms, fitted bath-room (hot and cold), three elegant reception rooms. Large well lighted studio; good offices; perfect sanitation; good gardens. Just vacated. Handsomely redecorated. Price only £2,150. Caretaker in charge. View at any time.

LEWISHAM, S.E. — To effect an immediate SALE the low price of £345 will be accepted for a charming Ten-roomed HOUSE, on gravel soil; just been redecorated throughout in superior manner, ready for immediate occupation; bath-room with lavatory (h. and c.), conservatory (heated); tiled hearths, marble fenders, handsome plate-glass overmantels, &c.; large garden with back entrance: lease forty-six years at very low ground-rent of £5 5*s.*—Apply to OWNER, Gledholt House, Cavendish-road, Brondesbury, N.W.

A. E. SPONG'S LIFE CLASS for LADIES RE-OPENS October 2nd. Professional models. Full particulars of the Secretary, 39, Doughty-street, Mecklenburgh-square, W.C.

SCHORNE COLLEGE, near Winslow.—Boys under fourteen Thirty guineas a year; extras small and definite. Sound education, healthy locality, arrangements equal to expensive schools; headmaster Cambridge graduate. Address, Warden.

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE.—In DECEMBER NEXT there will be an EXAMINATION for SIXTEEN FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS, of the value of £30 per annum each, tenable with any other Scholarship except House Scholarships, during continuance at the school. These Scholarships are confined to the sons of clergymen, being nominees of Life Governors. Apply to the Bursar.

Imperial Life Office.

Write for Explanatory Pamphlet of
"PERFECTED" PENSIONS
The Best Provision for Old Age.

HEAD OFFICE: 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SILVER PLATE

"TRAFALGAR" TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE.
BEST VALUE for £26 cash

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WATHERSTON & SON,

12, PALL MALL EAST, S.W., LONDON.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS

FIRST QUALITY ONLY.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Established 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD.

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

In Patent Air-tight Tins.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

ARE A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, &c., and will afford relief in all Internal Complaints.

CAN BE TAKEN BY THE MOST DELICATE.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment may be Obtained of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

SAVE YOUR LIVES BY TAKING

OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC

THE MIGHTY HEALER.

Have you a Cough? A Dose will Relieve it.
Have you a Cold? A Dose at Bedtime will Remove it.

"As a public speaker and singer, I always find it invaluable for clearing the voice. It acts like magic on my children for throat and chest complaints, and I have known it save life when given up by three physicians.—JOHN BAILEY, Pastor P.M. Church, Ramsgate."

Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, *Chemist, Hull.*

Sold in Bottles, 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, *and* 11*s.*, *by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.*

THE

PALL MALL BUDGET

PRICE SIXPENCE, by post SIXPENCE-HALFPENNY.

THURSDAY, September 28.

CONTENTS:—

M. ZOLA IN LONDON. Fully Illustrated.
THE ARRIVAL AT VICTORIA STATION.
M. MAGNIARD, THE EDITOR OF "FIGARO."
M. ZOLA READING HIS PAPER IN LINCOLN'S INN HALL.
AT THE GUILDHALL.

THE END OF THE HOLIDAYS. The Return to Town. Full Page Illustration.

ON FOUNTAINS. Mr. Swynnerton's New Fountain. Illustrated.
DETAILS OF THE FIGURES.

THE MATABELE AND MASHONALAND. With Sketches.

MISS ADA REHAN'S DANCE. Illustrated.

THE "VALKYRIE'S" VOYAGE: An Interview with the Captain.

THE NEW PLAY AT DRURY LANE. Two Full-page Illustrations.

ON A JERSEY COACH: A St. Helier Whip's Reminiscences. Illustrated.
NORMAL POINT.
LA CORBIERE LIGHTHOUSE.
PORTLETT BAY.

MAY BE OBTAINED OF ALL NEWSAGENTS AND AT ALL RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS.

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" OFFICE, 18, CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

THE WOMAN AT HOME. 6*d.* MONTHLY.
The New Illustrated Magazine for Women.

THE WOMAN AT HOME.

THE WOMAN AT HOME.

100,000 COPIES WERE PRINTED of the FIRST NUMBER, but the demand was so great that a SECOND EDITION was put in hand immediately.

THE WOMAN AT HOME.

THE WOMAN AT HOME.

THE WOMAN AT HOME.

THE WOMAN AT HOME.

CONTENTS:

The Princess of Wales: A Biographical Sketch. With many Portraits.
Elizabeth Glen, M.B.: the Experiences of a Lady Doctor. By Annie S. Swan. 1. A Boarding House Romance. Illustrated.
Hester Sinclair. By Norman Gale. Illustrated.
Ah Man. By Sarah Grand. Illustrated.
Brides and Bridegrooms. With Portraits.
A Child's Experiences in M. Pasteur's Institute. With Portraits and Fac-similes. By Olga Beatty-Kingston.
Illustrated Interview with Madame Patti. By Baroness Von Zedlitz.
A Tray of Diamonds.
The Children's Mystery.
1. The Mystery of the Five White Rats. With Prize Offer. By Headon Hill.
A Page of Confessions. By Adelina Patti.
The Bargain. By Maarten Maartens. Illustrated.
Sunday Readings for October. By the Dean of Armagh.

LIFE AND WORK AT HOME.

Over the Teacups. By Annie S. Swan.—Dress and Fashion.—Cookery.—House Furnishing.—Health and Personal Appearance.—Mothers and Children.—Women's Employments.—Smiles

THE WOMAN AT HOME.
Price Sixpence Monthly.
Of all Newsagents and Railway Bookstalls.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

The All-Sufficiency of Natural Selection: A Reply to Herbert Spencer. By Professor August Weismann.
The Indian Currency Experiment. By Professor J. Shield Nicholson.
The Principles of the Reformation. By Archdeacon Farrar, D.D.
Journalism as a Profession for Women. By Emily Crawford.
Comparative Psychical Research. By Andrew Lang.
The Teachings of the Labour Commission. By C. H. d'E. Leppington.
The Foundations of Art Criticism. By P. G. Hamerton.
Sunshine and Rain. By Phil Robinson.
How to Stop River Pollution. By Frank Spence.
Evolution a Note of Christianity. By E. M. Caillard.
Agricultural Depression in East Anglia. By Richard Heath.

ISBISTER and Co., Limited, Covent-garden, W.C.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW

OCTOBER.

The Causes of Pessimism. By Dr. C. H. Pearson.
The Unemployed. By Arnold White.
Atoms and Sunbeams. By Sir Robert Ball, F.R.S.
The Royal Road to History. By Frederic Harrison.
The Balance of Trade. By General Sir George Chesney, K.C.B., M.P.
The Industrial Position of Women in India. By Lady Dilke.
The Pomaks of Rhodope. By J. D. Bourchier.
University Systems. By Patrick Geddes.
Electric Fishes. By Dr. McKendrick.
Notes of a Journey in South Italy. By the late J. A. Symonds.
The Silver Question. By Dana Horton.
Rehabilitation of Silver. By A. G. Shiff.

CHAPMAN AND HALL, LD.

NOW READY, PRICE SIXPENCE.

LONGMAN'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER.—"Mr. Stanley Weyman's story is the most interesting of all the serial novels now appearing."—BRITISH WEEKLY.

A Gentleman of France. By Stanley J. Weyman. Chaps. XXVIII.—XXX.
English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century. Lecture IV.: Drake's Voyage Round the World. By J. A. Froude.
A Three-Bottle Comedy. By W. E. Norris.
October Month. By E. L. P.
A Song of Sunlight. By Duncan J. Robertson.
Dr. Chesterfield's Letters to his Son on Medicine as a Career. By Sir William B. Dalby. Letters I.—III.
A Winter at Davos. By C. W. Kennedy.
At the Sign of the Ship. By Andrew Lang.

London: LONGMANS, GREEN, and Co.

"Infinitely superior to 'Looking Backward.'"

PICTURES OF THE SOCIALISTIC FUTURE. By EUGENE RICHTER.

3*s.* 6*d.* (post free.) [*Just Ready.*]

"Professes to be a description of the coming Socialistic Revolution and its results as described in the diary of an ardent Socialist, who gradually becomes disillusionized."—TIMES.

"By Herr Richter, the prominent Radical member of the Reichstag. It is infinitely superior to 'Looking Backward.'"—WESTMINSTER GAZETTE.

"Nothing could be more effective than this simple story. It ought to find a place in every library used by the people."—YORKSHIRE POST.

"It conveys excellent lessons in practical politics and economic science in political form."—SCOTSMAN.

"In this little book the well-known member of the German Parliament takes up his parable against Socialism. The book is grave, but nevertheless amusing."—MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

"A very interesting and striking book."—GLASGOW HERALD.

London: SWAN SONNENSCHEIN and Co., Paternoster-square.

THE STŒCHIOLOGICAL CURE OF

CONSUMPTION

AND LUNG COMPLAINTS.

By JOHN FRANCIS CHURCHILL, M.D.

"Dr. Churchill's name has become a household word in connection with the treatment of consumption."—HEALTH.

One Shilling post free.

DAVID STOTT, 370, Oxford-street, London, W.

Important Public Sale of Wines and Spirits, in Bond and Duty Paid, on Friday, October 6, 1893.

MR. JOHN W. BASHFORD, Sworn Broker, 11, Hart-street, Mark-lane, E.C., has received instructions to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of the trustees in the estate of W. L. Cox, to cover advances, and to close sundry accounts, &c., at the LONDON COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, Mincing-lane, on FRIDAY, October 6, at One o'clock precisely, 653 Lots of WINES and SPIRITS, consisting of:—

19 pipes and butts, 23 hhds., 22 qr.-casks Port and Sherry.

1 pipe, 69 hhds., 2 qr.-casks, 1 octave, and 564 cases Claret, Californian and Australian Wines, &c.

79 hhds., 61 qr.-casks, 22 cases Brandy, including Hennessy's 1878, landed 1880; Martell's 1872, landed 1874, 1875 landed 1876, 1878 landed 1879; Otard's 1878, landed 1891; La Grande Marque 1863, landed 1891, 1867 landed 1888; United Vineyard Proprietors' 1878, landed 1881, &c., &c.

59 hhds., 22 qr.-casks, 135 cases Whisky, including Kilbeggan, April, 1884, and April, 1891; Dublin Whisky Distillery Co's., 1884; W. Jameson's 1886 and 1880; G. Roe's, J. R. Harvey and Co.'s, J. Walker and Sons, Kilmarnock, &c.

17 puns., 11 hhds. Rum, including Plummer's &c.; all in Bond.

ALSO DUTY PAID.

3,135 dozens Port, Sherry, Claret, Champagne, &c., including a cellar of 1,650 dozens bottled Ports, principally Cockburn's, Taylor's, and Goldsmith and Dickson's, &c.

Catalogues and full particulars of the Auctioneer and Valuer, 11, Hart-street, Mark-lane, E.C.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S BAROMETERS.

Useful and ornamental.
One Guinea and upwards.
Illustrated Price Lists post free.
Scientific Instrument Makers to the Queen.
38, HOLBORN VIADUCT.
Branches—45, CORNHILL, 122, REGENT-STREET.
Telephone No. 6583.
Telegraphic Address—"Negretti, London."

HOW I FURNISHED MY HOUSE without borrowing, on a system of *gradual* payments, whereby I have acquired all my HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE by setting aside monthly a small sum out of money received, thus securing from the outset the use and comfort of my own Furniture at a smaller outlay than I had hitherto paid for furnished apartments.—Address or call personally, Secretary, NORMAN and STACEY (Ltd.), 118, Queen Victoria-street, where further particulars can be obtained.

SAUNDERS'S GUARDS' HAIR DYE is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black. A trial proves its superiority. 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.* 6*d.*; free for 3 stamps extra.—J. TOUZEAU SAUNDERS, 312, Oxford-street.

TOWLE'S PENNYROYAL AND STEEL PILLS for FEMALES quickly correct all irregularities and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex. Boxes, 1*s.* 1½*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.*, of all Chemists. Sent anywhere on receipt of 15 or 34 stamps by the maker, E. T. TOWLE, Chemist, Nottingham.

KEATING'S LOZENGES.

Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Sold in Tins, 13½*d.* each.

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Extension of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. ITS ONLY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, St. Leonards, St. John's-road, Penge, S.E.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL for LADIES. For terms, &c., write to the Superintendent, Warrington Lodge, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMATEUR MECHANICS.—Practical Lessons given daily in all kinds of Wood and Metal Work. Prospectus free. See also testimonials from late Students.—SYER, 45, Wilson-street, London, E.C.

DANCING.—Madame LOVEDER (successor to Madame Adelaide Klein) begs to announce her "AT HOME DANCES" are held TUESDAY EVENINGS at Eight. Terms One Guinea the series. Private lessons in the NEW "Valse" and "Gavotte." Juvenile classes. 1, Grenville-street, Russell-square, W.C.

---

5 WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, including Kitchen. Being CHARING CROSS MANSIONS. Every convenience, very pleasant. £4 4*s.* weekly.

TO AUTHORS, JOURNALISTS, &c.—An Editor of experience says:—"If the writers who deluge my table with MSS. would only spend from 1*s.* 3*d.* per 1,000 words in having their articles copied by a typewriter, what a blessing it would be for me and the comps., and how much greater chance their copy would have of being read." TYPEWRITING DONE at that rate by "TYPEWRITER," 14, Shaftesbury-road, Hammersmith, W. Translations from French and German also undertaken.

WASHING WANTED by well-established, good Laundress. Has every convenience. Thoroughly understands getting up fine linen. Constant supply of water, large open drying grounds. Good references. Terms moderate.—Mrs. SADLER, Cumberland Laundry, Packington-road, South Acton.

WASHING WANTED by well established good laundress; has every convenience; thoroughly understands getting up fine linen; constant supply of water; large open drying grounds; good references; terms moderate; vans in town daily.—Mrs. J. H., Cambridge Laundry, Bollo Bridge-road, Acton.

£20. TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING. See Illustrated Guide, Post Free. How to Open Respectably, £20 to £1,000. Tobacconists' Outfitting Co., 186, Euston-road, London, Manager, Hy. MYERS. Est. 1866. Pick-Me-Up Cigarettes Retail Everywhere.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 18, Charing Cross-road, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—WEDNESDAY, October 4, 1893.